United Nations

WORLD

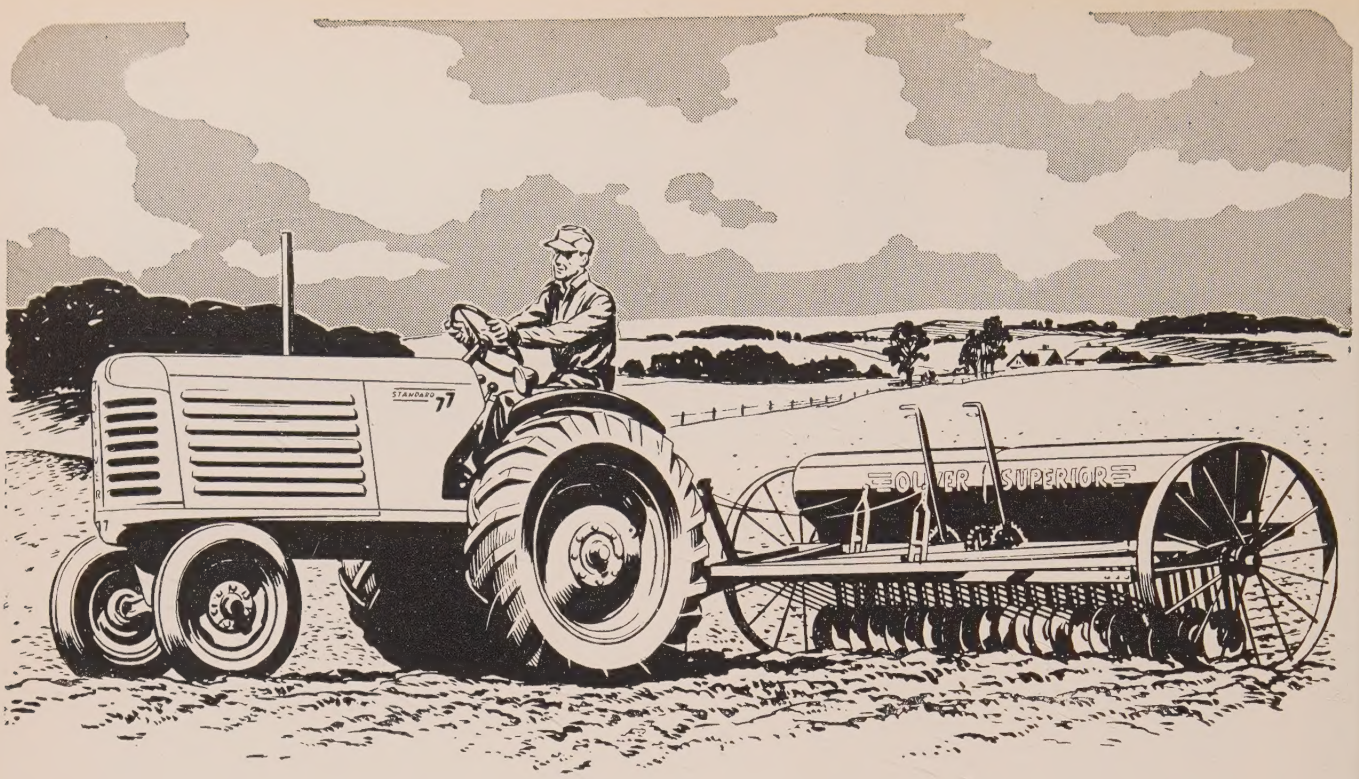
Illinois U Library

CANADA THE BOOMING WONDERLAND

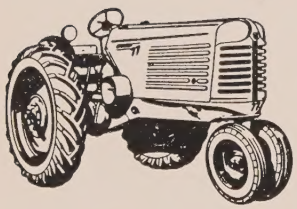
Realistic Appraisal of the UN, By LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT Prime Minister of Canada

The Death of Romantic Love, By TIBOR KOEVES

Attention UNESCO! All Textbooks Are Wrong, By DAVID CORT



This Versatile OLIVER Tractor Makes Farming More Profitable



The Oliver "77" is also built in popular Row Crop models. Also ask about Oliver crawler tractors.

This is the world-famous Oliver Standard "77" tractor—the choice of farmers everywhere because of its efficiency and adaptability. Built and powered for faster field work under full load, it puts farming on a more profitable basis.

The Oliver "77" tractor has a dependable 6-cylinder engine and Direct Drive Power Take-Off. It performs better on all farm jobs because of its many forward speeds, handles easier because of its grouped controls. Available with a full line of mounted tools. See your Oliver distributor.

"FINEST IN FARM MACHINERY"

Distributors all over the world

IN CANADA:

Branches:

The Oliver Corporation,
Regina, Calgary, Edmonton,
Saskatoon, Winnipeg

OLIVER

THE OLIVER CORPORATION

Export Division, 400 W. Madison St., Chicago 6, Illinois, U. S. A.

Distributors:

Goodison Industries Limited, Sarnia, Ontario
Tracteurs Agricoles Monat-Oliver, Montreal, Quebec
La Coopérative Fédérée de Québec, Montreal, Quebec
Atlantic Equipment Ltd., Truro, Nova Scotia
Barker Equipment Company, Fredericton, New Brunswick

A STATEMENT ABOUT THIS ISSUE

UNITED NATIONS WORLD Presents in this Issue the Third in a Series of Monthly Features Surveying the Nations of the World.

Immediately, it becomes necessary to qualify this statement with the phrase "western world." At this time adequate facilities do not exist for a thorough, unbiased reporting of countries in the Soviet sphere. We look forward to a happier day when communication can be completely international.

Since the purpose of this international magazine is to help fill the need and desire for a better world understanding, we have assigned ourselves the task of bringing to our readers in 86 countries a survey of the conditions which make each nation individual, yet basically similar to its neighbors.

A nation's story involves in varying degree the influence on its development of racial origins, geography, topography, internal industry and international trade, culture, political evolution, the press, resorts and travel opportunities. In its May and June issues, U.N. WORLD featured first Chile and then Mexico. Future issues will present Israel, Brazil, France, Pakistan and other nations—new and old.

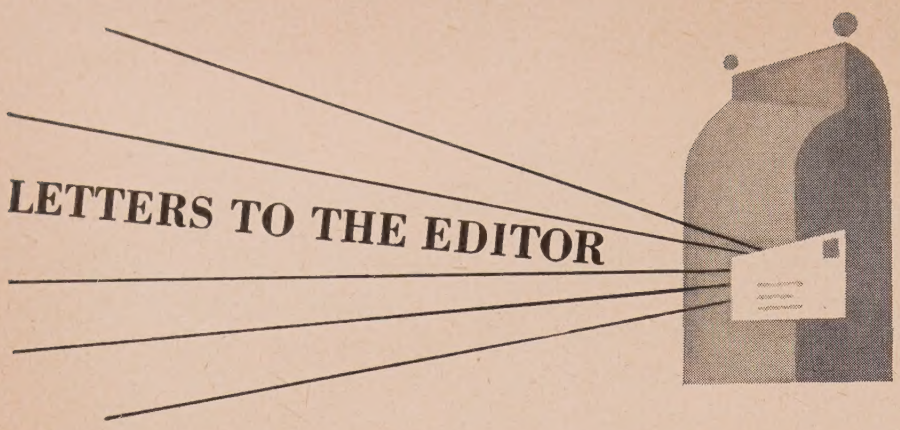
In this issue it is a privilege and a pleasure to discuss Canada. Here is an extraordinary people from whom the rest of us can learn much. How can a nation of only 13,000,000 be the third largest trader in the world market? Why has Canada developed national consciousness despite powerful economic magnetism from Britain and the U.S.? What historical elements have made Canadians such able exponents of tolerance and compromise in human relations? Answers to these questions and many others are provided in this issue by a distinguished assemblage of Canadian cabinet ministers, writers and experts for whose cooperation we are deeply grateful.

In this era of antagonism and fear, let us pause to remember that every national group has something of value to contribute to mankind. To those of us who dwell in either Canada or the United States, the least dramatic but most significant fact is this: the 3,000 mile border between these two countries is not a "boundary" but the connecting link of friendship!

Jackson Leighton

Executive Director

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



JAPAN

I am the Pastor of Shizuki Church and enjoy reading your magazine, since I am greatly interested in current world topics. In Japan, of course, some speak of "the freedom of the press," but the newspapers are almost the "bosses" of the people in the old sense. . . . Without your aid our poor views and ideology will be shut up. Pray send your strong voice to us.

SHINJIRO ENDO
Awaji Island

ENGLAND

There are several fallacies in the reasoning of Bertrand Russell in his article (UNW March 1950), which clamor for utterance. First, his assumption that being "obviously stronger" than Russia will prevent the Russians from going to war. "Obviously stronger" is a bit difficult to envisage, when it is once realized that Russia has the A-bomb and will probably have the H-bomb as soon as America. . . .

Then the statement that "the extension of the Kremlin's power over the whole world" would be a greater disaster than war. Is it not pretty generally conceded that another war would leave the world so chaotic that communism and other creeds of a lower type would flourish? Thus war, the "lesser" evil, includes the "greater"—which is absurd.

Moreover, it is unrealistic. . . . Can anyone really conceive of the Americans tamely accepting a communist regime, even if defeated in war? . . .

FRANK E. MORETON, M.A.,
Ph.D., A.B.Ps.S.
Billingshurst, Sussex

AUSTRIA

I beg to refer to the footnote of the article "An Albanian Counts His Communist Blessings" (UNW April 1950), and I should like to write these few lines in order to complete the information about the Maria Theresa thalers. I have just finished a monographic account of the M.T. thaler under the title "Two Centuries of the Maria Theresa Thalers, 1750-1950," which I hope will be published before Christmas. . . . The figure of 247 million thalers quoted in your footnote is identical with the figure I have arrived at in 1937!

DR. J. HANS
Klagenfurt

USA

I have just read Harry Allen Overstreet's brilliant article—"How to Keep Cool in the Cold War."

More articles of this type should be written in order that we may have a better understanding of ourselves in relation to the world in which we live.

I have, however, just one point to raise. This "panicky" condition of which he speaks is not traced back to its origin. How can we eradicate it if we do not know its root? It is too far imbedded in most of us to be merely a product of our times. Our parents had the fear and theirs before them. It has been transmitted to us through decades of economic insecurity, prejudice, lack of love, and the many, many psychic diseases through which civilization has struggled.

NORMAN PAULL
Washington, D. C.

SECRET ELIXIR Makes DESSERTS De Luxe-R

Morestin, superb caramel-ish elixir, for generations a spécialité of Plantation Morestin in Martinique. Divine for ice creams, fruits, sauces; or mix with liquor for Cordestin cordial. On menus of swank N. Y. restaurants. Why not on yours, too? 8-oz. bottle, $1.35 postpaid. Mail only. No COD's please.

unusualties inc. 17 e 48 st • n y

UNITED NATIONS WORLD, July 1950, Vol. 4, No. 7. Published monthly by U.N. World, Inc., 319 East 44th Street, New York 17, N. Y. Entered as second class matter August 2, 1948, at the Post Office at New York, N Y., under the act of March 3, 1879. Price: 35 cents a copy, $4.00 for one year, $7.00 for two years, $9.00 for three years. Foreign postage outside possessions, Western Hemisphere and Spain, $1.00 a year. Printed in the U.S.A.

Copyright 1950 by U.N. World, Inc.

TCA
THE MAPLE LEAF ROUTE
International
Trans-Atlantic
Transcontinental
fast NON-STOP service
to CANADA
MONTREAL or
TORONTO
Fly TRANS-CANADA
Less than 2 hours from New York. Connections at Montreal or Toronto for TCA "Maple Leaf" routes across Canada or trans-Atlantic to Europe. Fly all the way in great 40-passenger "North Star" Skyliners—in pressurized cabins—famous for on-time flights.
TRANS-CANADA AIR LINES
One of the World's Great Air Lines
OTTAWA
TORONTO
MONTREAL
To Western Canada
To Eastern Canada, Great Britain & Europe
NEW YORK
Low Aircargo rates throughout the world

United Nations **WORLD** *Magazine*

Contents, July 1950, Vol. 4, No. 7

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS:
Pearl S. Buck
Lin Yutang
Thomas Mann
Jawaharlal Nehru
Vernon Pope
Eliot Pratt
Vincent Sheean
William L. Shirer
Fred Smith
Richard J. Walsh

EDITOR:
Louis Dolivet

PUBLISHER:
Egbert White

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:
Jackson Leighter

EDITORIAL:
Tibor Koeves, *Senior Editor*
Laura Vitray, *UN Editor*
David Cort, *Feature Editor*
Pearl M. Steinhaus, *Pictures & Production*
Myron Leslie Hurwitz
G. Alain Vitray
Mary Paull
M. M. Goebel

ART DIRECTOR:
Kenneth Audroue

ROVING CORRESPONDENTS:
Leo Lania
Curt L. Heymann

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENTS:
Natalia Danesi Murray, *Rome*
Vincent de Pascal, *Montevideo*
Fernandez MacGregor, *Mexico City*
A. G. Englander, *Vienna-Zurich*

INTERNATIONAL EDITIONS:
Louis Dolivet, *International Editor*
England: Francis Noel-Baker, *Editor*
Sweden: Gunnar Fagrell, *Editor*

BUSINESS STAFF:
Roger S. Phillips, *Treasurer*
John W. Beach, *Promotion Manager*
M. M. Cottrell, *Circulation*

ADVERTISING:
Lyn White, *Director*
Benjamin F. Caston
H. J. B. Craven
Edgard Du Prey
Helene Slaught

SUBSCRIPTIONS: $4.00 one year, $7.00 two years, $9.00 three years. Foreign postage, outside United States possessions, Western Hemisphere nations and Spain, $1.00. Postage to APO and FPO addressed free. Single copy price, 35c. Copyright 1950 by U.N. World, Inc., 319 East 44th St., New York 17, N. Y. All rights reserved under the Pan-American Copyright Convention and International Copyright Union.

ARTICLES

The Pursuit of Happiness

1. The Family: Eden Endangered 16 *Harry Elmer Barnes*
2. War Begins in the Classroom 19 *David Cort*
3. The Death of Romantic Love 24 *Tibor Koeves*
4. Read All About It! 28 *Leo Lania*
5. The Cost of Staying Alive 32 *A. D. D. Victor*

Importing Prosperity 37 *James S. Carson*

STATE OF THE WORLD

Climax of World Political Tournament 5
Defining Basic Loyalties 9

THE UNITED NATIONS

Ripples at Lake Success 39
The UN Blacks Out the Red Lights 41 *Laura Vitray*

SPECIAL SECTION: CANADA

Canada Looks at the Crisis and Beyond 45 *Louis S. St. Laurent*
Canada: An Introduction 46 *The Editors*
The Silent People Speak 49 *Bruce Hutchison*
Top of the World 51 *A Picture Story*
Planning Canada's Foreign Policy 52 *Lester B. Pearson*
Report on the Defense of America 54 *Brooke Claxton*
Profile of a Bilingual Culture 56 *Ted Allen*
World Trader Extraordinary 59 *C. D. Howe*
5,000,000 Tourists Can't Be Wrong 62 *D. Leo Dolan*
The Emerging Art of Canada 65 *H. O. McCurry*
Canada Unlimited 68 *K. R. Wilson*
La Belle Province 70 *Maurice L. Duplessis*
The Last Kingdom in America 72 *Blair Fraser*
The Five Canadas 74 *Morley Callaghan*

BOOKS

This Month's Books-of-the-World 78 *Atticus*

EDITORIAL

Lake Success Isn't Seoul 80 *Louis Dolivet*

COVER

Tea Lake Dam (National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa) *Tom Thomson*

A Three-day Armistice In the Cold War

FOR THREE DAYS, I watched with jubilation in my heart the most constructive meeting in the history of the United Nations.

The meeting opened under the cold and rather heavy-handed title of Technical Assistance Conference of the United Nations. It was a great relief to witness a gathering of representatives of fifty countries in which there were no recriminations, no demands for new territories, no veiled or open threats. Instead, delegate after delegate rose to announce the contribution of his country to the first international program designed to alleviate, and eventually end, economic misery everywhere in the world.

There were shadows to the picture, too. The contributions pledged by some countries were less than the cost of one small home, and much less than the cost of equipping a single company of soldiers. The total amount underwritten by fifty nations, who spend $27 *billion* for armaments alone in one year, amounted to only slightly less than $20 *million*.

The Soviet countries, who had voted with the others for the Technical Assistance Program, thus making it the first great unanimous decision, not only were absent from the Conference but failed to submit their pledges to the United Nations.

And yet, every one present realized that here was the beginning of a new era.

It was fascinating to observe the faces of the representatives of the various United Nations agencies who will administer the money which was being voted, to improve living standards, to raise the educational level, to plan new homes and roads, to heal sickness and to fertilize the deserts in under-developed territories.

They were listening attentively to each pledge made. Their faces betrayed no emotion and they maintained throughout the impassivity which befits international officials. But one could feel an infinite sense of happiness in them. For this time, the dream of serving mankind which they had when they entered international service, was beginning to come true.

Like a doctor who is being given serum to fight an epidemic, like a scientist who is receiving instruments to pursue his research, like a farmer who is being offered the tractor he needs to plow the soil, each representative knew that he was getting the first tools for starting the great experiment.

At the close of the Conference, when Hernán Santa Cruz of Chile rose to make his great concluding address, and announced that a new human concept—that of collective economic security—was being born, I remembered what he had told me during the fourteen days preceding the Conference, when we traveled together through Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil. When we looked out over the vast stretches of barren land in these countries, when we saw living conditions which make a decent human being blush, when we found, in the midst of a natural paradise, a backwardness unbelievable in this twentieth century, he would speak hopefully of a future in which, with the help of the UN, these conditions of misery would disappear.

While he spoke, I could already see before my eyes fresh water gushing through the deserts of Arabia, gigantic dams harnessing endless quantities of energy and putting them at the service of man, I could see the goods of the earth being traded all over a healthy world.

These were days of armistice. For three days I was no longer in the age of the cold war. . . . L. D.

STATE OF THE WORLD

Climax of World Political Tournament

WAR DISCOUNTED FOR THREE YEARS

In the last 45 days the strategy and policies of the Western and Eastern worlds were unfolded with crystal-clear precision, in the course of the most fascinating diplomatic chess game of the fear-laden post-war period.

Most diplomats agree that the principal players in the tournament have abandoned their previous short-range tactics in favor of long-range plans. The prospect of actual war and fighting is eliminated by both sides for at least three years and the diplomatic, military, economic and propaganda strategies are being revamped in both camps accordingly.

Standing as a mediator between the opponents—now holding them apart, now seeking to bring them together—viewed with hopeful suspicion by both sides, is the Secretary General of the United Nations, Trygve Lie.

France Assumes Leadership

On the Western team, Secretary of State Dean Acheson and French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman were making the decisive moves. Acheson put the finishing touches to the gigantic Atlantic system which he and the foreign ministers of the Western European powers have been building, with a trowel in one hand and a gun in the other. Unexpectedly, taking revenge for France's long relegation to the back seat, Robert Schuman rolled in a rough cast of a Franco-German coal and steel combine, and unfolded with a firmness long unfamiliar to his colleagues the blueprint for a new power grouping in the heart of Europe.

United From Attu to Spitzbergen

The result of the labor of the Western team is the creation of an unprecedented machinery which, when completed, will combine military resources of all the powers whose lands stretch from Attu to Spitzbergen.

Having completed the framework of the mammoth structure for the defense of Europe on the continent itself, the Western planners reached out to all corners of the earth which may be threatened, and agreed on the defense of Indochina, which has become the gateway to the conquest of all Asia.

Eastern Peace Gambit

The Eastern planners, entering the tournament with the advantage of five years of progress which culminated in the triumph of communism in China, concentrated their efforts on strengthening the central control of an empire which risks becoming over-extended.

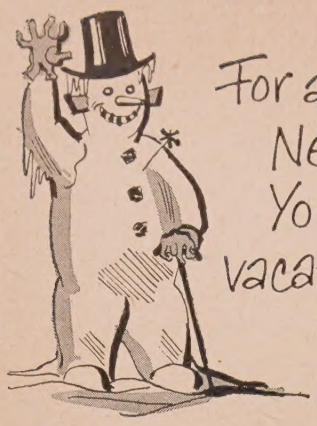
As the tactical initiative for new defense moves was necessarily—because of historic circumstances—in the hands of the Western team, the Eastern crew played the peace gambit. The offensive of the "partisans of peace" was stepped up with widespread propaganda for the "Stockholm Peace Program," so as to put the responsibility for the increasing military effort of the Western world in the lap of Washington. Where peace was broken, as in Korea, it was declared a purely domestic situation—a civil strife.

In the meantime, Mao Tse-tung made distinctly friendly overtures to India's anti-communist Nehru and to Indonesia's equally hostile Hatta. In Geneva, Soviet economist Arutinian offered for sale three million bushels of wheat, while in Amsterdam Soviet diamonds were traded feverishly.

Mr. Lie's Disarming Innocence

Undisturbed by the blinding speed of the game and the violence of the players, the Secretary General of the UN, who was hired by both sides to stop them from coming to blows, went with disarming innocence from camp to camp bearing the standard of the United Nations. His warning theme, to both furious opponents, was that the only guarantee against the transformation of an orderly tournament into a bloody fist-fight was a return to the council table.

As revealed in the June issue of UNITED NATIONS WORLD, and confirmed by present-day developments, Mr. Lie found the most encouragement, in the course of his peregrinations to the capitals of the Big Four, in London and in Paris. The Secretary General, in possession of all elements of information, following his report



Reserve your AIR-CONDITIONED room early this summer at the renowned St. Regis, ideally located in the heart of the world's smartest shopping and entertainment center.

CENTRALIZED
AIR-CONDITIONING

Owned and operated by Vincent Astor
Pierre Bultinck, General Manager

HOTEL St. Regis
FIFTH AVE. at 55th St., N.Y.

FOR YOU A NATURAL, QUICK WAY TO LEARN ANOTHER LANGUAGE

for
BUSINESS
TRAVEL
CULTURAL
EDUCATION

- Inter-nation Activities!
- Greater Business Opportunities!
- Doubled Travel Enjoyment!
- Professional, Scientific and Educational Advancement!

. . . What do you want to learn . . . French, Spanish, Italian, German? With LINGUAPHONE you can learn any one of 29 languages in just 20 minutes a day!

LINGUAPHONE

is the natural way to learn languages . . . actually the same way you learned English even before you went to school. You hear people speak in their native tongue. You listen! You learn! You understand! You speak with correct pronunciation, proper tonal inflection. It's all amazingly easy!

Learning another language can add materially to your usefulness in international activities and enhance business opportunities. When traveling, you'll be able to see and do things the native way. If you're in a profession, a student, teacher or scientist, another language is a "must."

You're never too old or too young to learn another language the LINGUAPHONE way! Right at home, in leisure time, you can learn:—

FRENCH ITALIAN GERMAN
SPANISH PORTUGUESE RUSSIAN
or any of 29 languages available the LINGUAPHONE WAY!

Free book gives fascinating facts about LINGUAPHONE—why it is used by colleges, schools, and has been the choice of more than one million home-study students. Mail coupon TODAY!

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

In U.S.:—
LINGUAPHONE INSTITUTE
40-L Radio City, N. Y. 20
In Canada:—
LINGUAPHONE INSTITUTE
906-A St. Alexander Street, Montreal, Canada
Send me the FREE Linguaphone book. I want to learn _____ language.
Name_____
Address_____
City_____

State of the World *continued*

to President Truman and Secretary Acheson on his conversations with the Kremlin leaders, will make the supreme attempt to break the deadlock in the Security Council in the course of his latest trip to Europe.

Mr. Lie, who personally, as a convinced and life-long Social Democrat, does not favor communism, believes that the present UN deadlock must be broken, lest world peace be destroyed. Diplomats report that in private conversations he has stressed his personal conviction that the cause of communism in China will not be enhanced in the long run by the admission of Communist China to the UN councils. The longer China is kept away, the stronger the grip of the Chinese Communists on the people of China. In the same way in which the Russian Communists were helped by the hostile attitude of the outside world during the formative period of the Soviet regime, the present Chinese rulers may be strengthened by Western ostracism.

Above all, Lie, who was very careful to abstain from any personal initiative during the first years of his administration, is convinced that the crisis has so deepened that it is his obligation, under the Charter, to assume personal leadership in ending the present impasse and bringing about a new era of cooperation.

THE DECLINE OF HO CHI MINH

The big news from Asia is that another popular hero of communism, this time Ho Chi Minh of Indochina, is being replaced under mysterious circumstances as head of the illegal, but effective, pro-communist Viet Minh Government. Asiatic governments are watching with great excitement the changes which are taking place in Indochinese communist ranks, and in particular the fate of Ho Chi Minh, whose personal popularity can be compared to that of Tito in Yugoslavia. These sources discount the current theory that Ho Chi Minh may be entrusted with the leadership of all Asiatic communist movements. They state: "If Ho is out of Indochina, he is out of everything." The Asiatic susceptibilities are such that it is very difficult to appoint any one over-all head for Asia.

The successor to Ho's leadership is Dang Xuan Khu, who is known to be much more energetic than his predecessor. As a member of the Central Committee of the National Front, "Tong Bo," Xuan has constantly pressed for more action and less politics. The weakening of Ho's leadership seems to result from the fact that he has remained largely inactive while the French and Americans concluded decisive agreements for strengthening the anti-communist and still unpopular forces of Bao Dai. Independent observers feel that whatever action Xuan may now take will come too late.

REVELATIONS ON PERON-VARGAS DEAL

Within the next few weeks, sensational documents concerning close cooperation between Argentine President Juan D. Perón and Brazilian presidential candidate Getulio Vargas will be released in Rio. Cables and confidential messages exchanged between Perón and Vargas will shake the Brazilian political scene and will be a major weapon in the hands of Vargas' opponents.

These documents will reveal that the two strong men are determined to act together in eliminating the last remnants of "inefficient democratic administrations" in South America.

In democratic circles in Chile and Uruguay fear of a Vargas victory is very considerable, because these two countries would be isolated in

the wave of militaristic and personalistic governments now rolling over South America.

Communists to Support Vargas

In Brazil it is considered that Vargas' chances for election are very good, and it is rumored that he is going to be supported by the communists. Vargas and the communists are bitterly hostile to each other, but have one thing in common—their hatred of Yankees. For the time being, the communist papers are still attacking Vargas, but one of the most prominent leftist writers of Brazil is now working with and for Vargas.

As Perón made Spruille Braden, former US Ambassador to Buenos Aires, the symbol of American interference in internal affairs, so the Vargas group portrays former US Ambassador to Rio A. A. Berle as the man responsible for the anti-Vargas influences in Brazil.

THE LOOSENING OF THE ARAB LEAGUE

The Arab powers are plagued by

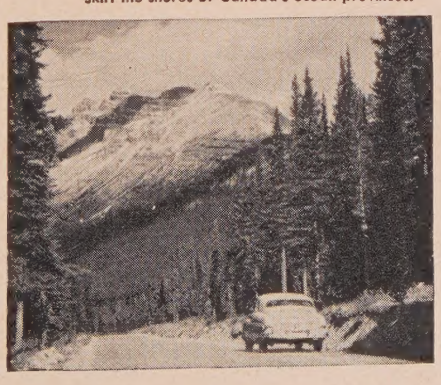
1. the memory of the defeat in Israel;
2. the Egypt-Saudi Arabia fight against the Hashemite dynasties of Jordan and Iraq:
3. the incorporation of Arab Palestine by the Kingdom of Jordan;
4. economic and financial troubles.

These difficulties have had the result that the long-heralded Arab Collective Security Pact does not bear the initials of two Arab powers—Iraq and Jordan.

For a time, it appeared that Iraq's hand would be greatly strengthened by a union with Syria. Syrian Generalissimo Hinnaoui and his brother-in-law Assad Talass, former Secretary General of the Syrian Foreign Office, made preparations for a union with Iraq, lost their game

Paddle off into Canada's glorious camping and fishing country.

Stop at beauty spots along the way as you skirt the shores of Canada's ocean provinces.



You'll find a whole new world of play in Canada, where the great outdoors is just minutes away from friendly "foreign" cities. Here you can rough it on a canoe trip into the deep woods, or relax at a casually smart resort; explore great National Parks or cruise scenic waterways. Get *really* away this year, over the border in Canada. Write for information or use the coupon below.

7 VACATION POINTERS—ALL POINTING TO CANADA IN 1950

1. New, interesting—"foreign" atmosphere. **2.** A million square miles of scenic playground. **3.** Friendly cities, hospitable people. **4.** Friends and relatives waiting to welcome you. **5.** Lots to do—sports, recreation, sightseeing. **6.** Near—easy to get to—no border "red tape". **7.** Your vacation dollar buys more, goes further.

NO PASSPORT NEEDED

Canadian Government Travel Bureau
Ottawa, Canada D. Leo Dolan, Director

Please send me your illustrated book, "CANADA, VACATIONS UNLIMITED"

Name .....

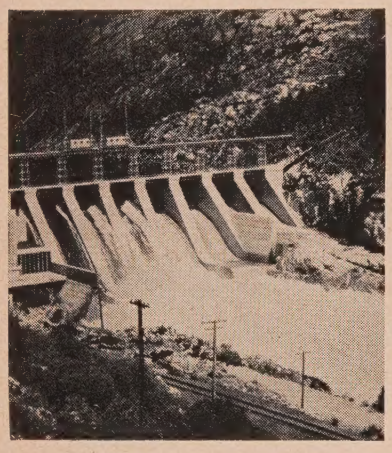
Street and No. .....

Town ..... *State* .....

J1995048 (PLEASE PRINT)

All Trends in CANADA *point to* BRITISH COLUMBIA

British Columbia has a strong appeal to the forward-looking industrialist, alive to its natural and strategic advantages.



Industry's confidence in this area is based on the great combination of advantages which includes: Forestry Products, Vast Power and Natural Resources, Mining, Agriculture, Fishing, Transportation Facilities, Educational Advantages, and a Strategic Position for World Trade combined with all-year Availability of Ports.

It is these advantages that are bringing new industry to British Columbia. The people of the Province are inviting industry to come in and help to develop the new industrial empire which is growing fast in Canada's Far West.

For full information write to:

Department of Trade and Industry

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
VICTORIA, B. C., CANADA
or to:
W. A. McADAM, Agent General for British Columbia, British Columbia House, 1-3 Regent Street, LONDON, S.W. 1, England.

and, if caught, may lose their heads.

The defunct plan consisted in having the Iraqi army enter Syria under the pretext of a concentration against Israel, and remain there permanently. The Syrian army and Syrian officials at the last moment balked at the idea of being transplanted to far-away Iraqi outposts and serving under the orders of Iraqi superiors.

New Israel-Jordan Negotiations

After the Iraq debacle in Syria, Egypt and Saudi Arabia hoped that Iraq might be sufficiently weakened to have to accept the decisions of the majority of the Arab States. Thus the signing of the Arab Collective Security Pact was rushed, but Iraq and Jordan stood firm against any encroachment upon their independent action.

With the UN's abandonment, for all practical purposes, of the plan to internationalize Jerusalem, Jordan will reopen negotiations with Israel for a bilateral settlement.

UN PRESIDENCY STILL MOST COVETED

Nothing illustrates better the world prestige of the UN General Assembly than the fact that at least four candidates are in the field for the presidency of the forthcoming fifth General Assembly, which will meet in September 1950 at Flushing Meadow.

The international reputation of every one of the five previous presidents—Paul-Henri Spaak of Belgium, Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil, José Arce of Argentina, Herbert V. Evatt of Australia and Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines—has been considerably enhanced. Paul-Henri Spaak rose to the premiership of Belgium and the leadership of the European Assembly; Brig. Gen. Romulo is Foreign Secretary of the Philippines.

In the race for the presidency of this most critical Assembly are Lester B. Pearson, Canadian Secretary for External Affairs; Dr. Luis Padilla Nervo, Mexican representative to the UN; Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, Foreign Minister of Pakistan; and Nasrollah Entezam, Iranian representative to the UN.

The contest this year will be a hard one. There is widespread realization that the president of the 1950 Assembly must be an especially strong world personality in view of the many critical issues that will have to be faced.

TORRES BODET'S WITHDRAWN RESIGNATION

The performance in Florence was spectacular. Fifty-three governments literally begged one of the highest international officials to withdraw his resignation which he announced in a moment of deep moral indignation.

What Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet wanted was a UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization that would inspire the people of the world with a burning desire to breach centuries of ignorance, misery, fear and war, and to live up to the task of saving civilization and the world itself.

When his earnest and ardent appeals failed to move the assembly of government delegates, he simply tendered his resignation. The effect of the resignation upon the assembly was a staggering one. Most delegates realized that the same conflicts of conscience which tortured the soul of Torres Bodet prevailed in themselves. It was then that, one after the other, the delegates stood up and begged the irate Director General, who resigned not for personal reasons but because of principles, to resume his office.

He did so because in their pleas he saw the chance of fulfilling, at least partially, the program provided for by the constitution of UNESCO.

Defining Basic Loyalties

Fascist, Communist, Democrat

Within the last few years, people have been branded in various countries as "Communists," "Fascists" or "Anglo-imperialist spies and agents parading under the title of democrats."

In many cases, the accusers are ignorant of even the most elementary theories or of recent historical events. With the cruelty which characterizes ignorance, the accusers fail to make any distinction between ideological shades, imputing crimes where there are none, but overlooking real dangers. Many of the accusers actually help their real enemies by creating martyrs and by provoking a feeling of moral revolt, which is the natural human reaction to injustice.

The following definitions are based more on the practical activities of individuals supporting fascism, communism or democracy than on theoretical ideas, which have been previously discussed in the pages of this magazine ("World Communism," UNW December 1947, p. 30; "Capitalist Democracy," UNW January 1948, p. 31; "World Socialism," UNW April 1948, p. 27; "World Fascism," UNW June 1948, p. 14).

I. Fascist

The Fascist is an individual who denies the equality of men, races, nations and sexes. He follows the triumphant leader blindly and, in turn, expects the same blind obedience from those under his orders.

The Fascist is characterized by a racial superiority complex, by hatred of the democratic process, by anti-intellectual and anti-scientific attitudes, by fanatical opposition to international cooperation and by absolute impatience with any view contrary to his.

The Fascist not only favors the extermination of so-called inferior races, or opponents of any kind, but he is conditioned to relish cruelty, sadism, torture and murder. The number of acts of torture, and the intensity of individual participation in such acts, are considered the measure of a Fascist's personal strength, courage, virility and fidelity to the system.

Methods. The Fascist is free to choose any means whatever that will serve the ultimate aim, which is the triumph of the fascist idea and the fascist leader. Lies, deceit, blackmail, corruption, sexual orgies, etc., are among the most frequently used aids.

How to Discover a Fascist. In the postwar period, Fascists by and large, because of their weakened position, have renounced any open flaunting of their aims. They are, however, easily identified by their constant insistence on the master race concept, by their manifest contempt for races and individuals they consider inferior, and by their insistence on blood, soil, mysticism and loyalty as the highest human values.

The Fascist will define corruption as the predominant characteristic of the democratic system. Usually he will explain the corruption as deriving from Judeo-masonic influences.

Serves all Canada

British Columbia
Alberta
Saskatchewan
Manitoba
Ontario
Quebec
New Brunswick
Prince Edward Island
Nova Scotia
Newfoundland

From the Atlantic to the Pacific, the Canadian National's 24,000 miles of railway extend through all ten provinces and link important U. S. cities. Not simply a railroad—it covers Canada with a network of telegraph lines, owns a complete express service, airlines, steamships, ferry services, a chain of splendid hotels, and many other facilities. So, whether it's by rail, steamship or air . . . to, from or across the Continent . . . travel and ship by Canadian National.

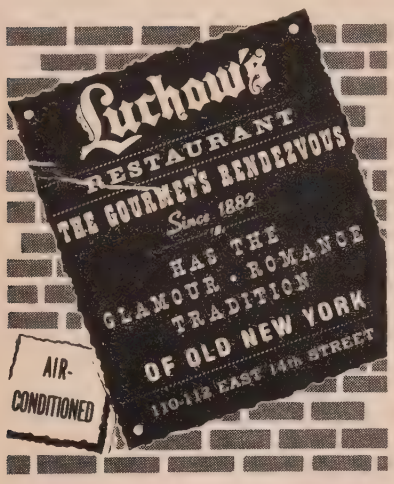
Inquiries are invited about natural resources, and industrial development possibilities in any of Canada's ten Provinces.

Head Office: 360 McGill Street
Montreal, Que.

CANADIAN NATIONAL
the railway to Canada's 10 top vacations

International Menus

Do you know the difference between couscous and bouillabaisse? Delicious discoveries are in store for you in New York, capital of international eating. Visit these fine restaurants and add a *new* dish to your collection of culinary experiences.



A DINING PLACE OF *Distinction*
Serving Palate Tempting Dishes
CLAMS ASPIC
VICHYSSOISE
LUNCHEON -- DINNER
Banquet Facilities
GIOVANNI
RESTAURANT
66 EAST 55th ST. — Plaza 3-1230
Open All Summer Except Sat. & Sun.
AIR CONDITIONED

McCarthy's
FAMOUS
STEAK HOUSE
Free Parking for Dinner
Lunch • Dinner • Supper • Cocktails
839 Second Ave. (S.W. Corner 45th St.)
Phones VA 6-6131 — MU 2-9613

PASSY
"Cuisine That Epicureans Applaud"
28 East 63rd St., New York City Regent 4-3847
LUNCHEONS AND DINNERS
Closed in August

"Only for the pampered palate"
Camillo
NEAPOLITAN KITCHEN
(Between 44th & 45th Streets)
834 SECOND AVE., N. Y. MU 4-9856

Le Beaujolais
Under the Direction
of CHARLES BILES
(Charles formerly with French Pavilion World's Fair and S. S. Normandie)
Excellent French Food and Liquors
17 East 60th St. *Closed Sun.* RH. 4-9459

Cafe Des Nations
Charming Rendezvous for Cosmopolites
French Cuisine Par Excellence
LUNCHEON • COCKTAILS • DINNER
Your Hosts—Marie and George
Formerly of La Maisonette
3 E. 48 PL 3-1806

Two Guitars
Cocktails • Dinner • Supper
Superb Russian-American Cuisine
244 East 14th St.
Reservations: OR. 3-5335

CHARLES'
HOUSE of BUSCAGLIA
famous for
ITALIAN-FRENCH SPECIALTIES
LUNCHEON • DINNER • SUPPER
330 W. 46 ST. LO 3-8412

PICTURE CREDITS:
Page 19: Wide World; Pages 20, 23, 24, 26: Bettman Archives; Page 28: Wide World; Pages 32, 33: Chicago *Sun-Times;* Page 37: Ewing Galloway; Pages 41, 42, 43: Wide World; Pages 45, 51, 54, 56, 58, 62, 63, 70, 74: Canadian National Film Board.

Loyalties *continued*

He will place the responsibility for World War II on the Jews, and will advocate the right of have-not nations to wage aggressive war for new living space.

What a Fascist Will Never Admit. A Fascist will never admit the basic soundness of democracy, never recognize the racial equality of Slavs, Jews, Asians and Africans with the "superior races," among which he considers his as foremost. He will always confuse a "people" with a "race."

II. The Communist

The Communist is an individual who believes in the establishment of a system of society in which the nation as a whole owns all property and all instruments of production. Such a society is to be attained after a transitional government, known as the dictatorship of the proletariat, has completely destroyed the capitalist state machinery and all bourgeois remnants. The duration of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which should theoretically be followed by a classless communist society in which government is reduced to mere administrative activities, is not defined.

90 per cent of the 20,000,000 registered Communist Party members in the world are what is known at present as Stalinite Communists and the following definitions apply only to them.

A Stalinite Communist believes that the USSR is the motherland of the international proletariat, and that its leaders are the supreme authority for world communism.

The interpretation of Marxism, the adoption of tactical and strategic policy in the world class struggle and changes in the party line are, for all practical

purposes, the sole privilege of the Soviet leaders.

Methods. The Communist uses the method of direct propaganda for the ideas of communism, and the tactic of a united front with non-communist forces. The united front lasts only for relatively short periods, and is either abandoned if the Communists cannot control it, or those leaders and members who remain non-communist in their convictions are eliminated. The Communist is not bound by legalistic and moral concepts of non-communist society and in his opinion the end always justifies the means.

How to Discover a Communist. The Communist will put the party above his personal life, love and friendship. A Communist may, upon instructions of the Party, conceal his membership in a communist organization. The Communist, however (with rare exceptions when he may have been entrusted with an especially confidential espionage mission), can be identified by the fact that he will never criticize a single act of the Soviet Union or of Stalin's leadership. He may abstain from discussion but will never openly criticize Moscow. The Communist can also be recognized by his stringent condemnation and slander of liberals, socialists, Trotskyites, Titoists and others who refuse to follow the Communist Party line. He will tend to emphasize the supposed eventual collapse of capitalist society. He will be able to work sympathetically with conservative technicians, whom he considers as machines who can usefully serve any kind of society, but he will be unable to associate with liberals. He will always be genuinely distressed by any original expression of democratic energy, which will seem to him only a symptom of chaos.

What a Communist Will Never Admit. The Communist will never admit that the Soviet Union or any of the "popular democracies" have any responsibility whatsoever in the present world crisis. He will never criticize an individual leader of a Soviet country. He will never admit the personal integrity of anyone who has broken with communism. He will never admit the necessity of adopting any international program which is not approved by the Soviet Union. He will never admit that the governments of Eastern Europe which call themselves People's Democracies are in reality completely communist-controlled. The Communist will never admit his secret fear of being one day purged himself for reasons unknown to him.

III. The Democrat

The democratic individual is one who believes that the essential foundation of a free society is based upon representative government whose authority derives directly or indirectly from the votes of all citizens. He believes in freedom of speech, assembly and worship.

As far as economic democracy and social justice are concerned,

WE ARE, WITH THANKS

The Editors of UNITED NATIONS WORLD undertook the survey of Canada with some concern and trepidation. Canada is a great country, vast and varied. Recognizing the magnitude of the job before them, the editors sought the cooperation of knowledgeable and dedicated Canadians.

The Hon. Escott Reid, Deputy Under-Secretary of External Affairs and the Hon. Allan Anderson, Acting Director of the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, with a great understanding of, and devotion to, their country made major contributions to this issue. Mr. Sydney Freifeld, Chief of the Office of Information for the Canadian government in New York and his associate Mr. Bruce Keith gave valuable assistance.

If it were not for their efforts and the efforts of Dr. C. M. Isbister, Col. George H. Ellis, H. A. Underwood, Bill Dumsday, National Research Council's Mr. Cook, and the Bank of Canada's Mr. Richardson, the pages of the Canadian section would not be so interesting and instructive.

Special thanks go to Mrs. Marjorie Gordon and Miss Frances Carlisle, who took personal charge of the editors on their journeys through Canada.

There was no limit to Canadian cooperation, and to all not mentioned, this is an expression of appreciation.

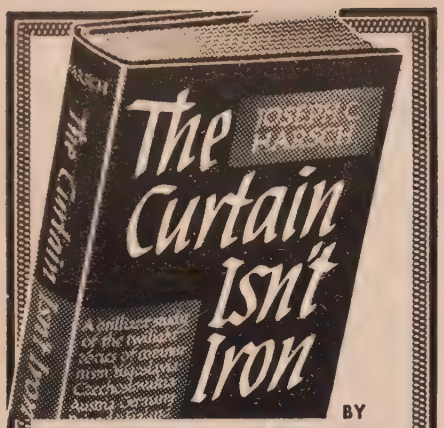
THE EDITORS

Canadian Pacific...

... a World of Service!

- 17,000 miles of railway across Canada
- Passenger and cargo ships—Atlantic and Pacific
- Hotels, resorts and mountain lodges—year 'round and seasonal
- Coastal and Great Lakes steamships
- Airlines to Hawaii, New Zealand and Australia, Japan, China, and in Canada
- Communications, express, traveler's checks, transmittal of funds

Canadian Pacific WORLD'S GREATEST—AND MOST GRACIOUS—TRAVEL SYSTEM


The Curtain Isn't Iron
BY
JOSEPH C. HARSCH
of CBS & The Christian Science Monitor
An expert looks into the twilight zone of Communism
—Yugoslavia, Austria, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Finland.
MARQUIS CHILD says:
"Excellent reporting...The kind of light we need as an antidote to all the heat now being generated."
ADMIRAL WM. D. LEAHY says:
"Should be studied by every American who fears that we may be forced into war with the Soviet Republics."
Just published, $2
At All Booksellers
DOUBLEDAY

BEHIND YOUR CONSCIOUS MIND

Do you use just your thinking mind? If you do, you are missing 90 per cent of your possibilities. Those occasional hunches are the urges of a vast sleeping force in your inner mind. Learn to develop and direct it. Push obstacles aside and master life with an energy you have overlooked. Send for FREE SEALED BOOK. It tells how to obtain these teachings. Address: Scribe W. F. K.

The ROSICRUCIANS
SAN JOSE [AMORC] CALIFORNIA

To Help You

understand the United Nations and keep informed regularly about its activities . . .

UN World, beginning with its August issue, will publish "The UN Reports," a monthly review keyed to the needs of speakers, teachers, clubs and discussion groups. Prepared in collaboration with the U.S. Office of Education, it will serve as a practical guide throughout the year.

Welcome to 14,104 New Subscribers

Since the first of January 14,104 new subscribers have joined the international family of United Nations World readers. In wishing them a hearty welcome, we express our hope that the idea of international journalism which we endeavor to create in this atomic age will grow with their help—for the safety and the progress of all mankind.

FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE in Ordering Subscriptions or Extra Copies of this Issue

U.N. WORLD
319 East 44 St., New York 17, N. Y.

Please send to the following:

☐ copy of the ..... issue @ 35¢
☐ A one-year subscription @ $4.00
☐ 2 years $7 ☐ 3 years $9

Name .....
Address .....
.....

Name .....
Address .....
.....

Name .....
Address .....
.....

From .....
Address .....
.....

Note: Please add $1 extra per year for postage outside western hemisphere. No extra charge for one copy only.

democratic individuals are incorrigibly divided. Their convictions range from the free enterprise concept through innumerable shades to planned society and democratic socialism. There is no common denominator of economic or social philosophy among democratic individuals. The only thing they have in common is the belief in individual freedom and the right of every individual to participate in the government of the community.

Methods. Most democratic individuals confine their activities to merely voting in elections, and take very little part in the active spreading of the democratic ideal. The democrat rarely tries to exercise the dynamic force of the Fascist or the Communist. His essential methods of proselytizing for democracy are education and persuasion.

The democrat refuses to adopt nondemocratic means to reach the goal of a democratic society. By and large, the democratic method is a passive one, rising to great heights only in times of emergency.

How to Discover a Democrat. The essential characteristic of a democrat is his relative tolerance of various kinds of political ideas, his inertia and passivity. The democrat will constantly stress the improvement of existing ills through an evolutionary process. He will oppose violence and repression. He will advocate the principle of law as the supreme regulator of human relations.

What a Democrat Will Never Admit. A democrat will never admit that the democratic society is not capable of curing the evils of discrimination, injustice, economic misery, etc. The democrat will never admit that totalitarianism of any kind can bring happiness to the people. The democrat will never admit that voting rights should be taken away from the individual or that fundamental freedoms should be limited.

The democrat will never admit that force can solve the world's problems.

Chile Honors Editor

Last month in Santiago, the Government of Chile paid tribute to UNITED NATIONS WORLD by conferring the Star of Grand Officer of the Legion of Merit—highest decoration awarded to non-nationals—on its Editor, Louis Dolivet.

Foreign Minister Horacio Walker Larrain (left) presents the medal. Foreign Undersecretary Manuel Trucco (center) and Ambassador Hernan Santa Cruz (partly hidden) are the interested spectators.

At one of the receptions given in honor of Louis Dolivet. From left to right: Senator Carlos Alberto Martinez, Louis Dolivet, Horacio Walker Larrain, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile, German Pico Canas, Vice President of Fomento, Hervé Grandin de L'Eprevier, Ambassador of France to Chile, Pierre Mendès-France, Chief of the French Delegation to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

ENJOY the warm welcome and old-time hospitality that await you in the comfortable modern inns and hotels of La Province de Quebec. Picturesque scenery, centuries old historic towns and villages. Splendid roads. All summer sports at their best.

LA PROVINCE DE Québec

For help planning a vacation that is different, or for information concerning the unsurpassed industrial opportunities in our province, write the Provincial Publicity Bureau, Parliament Buildings, Québec City, Canada; or 48 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City 20.

Must your baby face World War III?

BOB and I sat in the Muller's cozy living room and waited for Lois to finish nursing her small son.

"Is the baby like you or like Lois?" I asked. Rather abruptly Tom replied, "He's like himself—like nobody else. He's a fresh start for the Muller family!"

Before we quite got over the surprise of this blunt, vehement, almost rude answer, Lois called from her room. We went in. We peeped at the baby nestled there in her arms—Tom Muller in miniature! The resemblance between that newborn baby and that big blond six-footer brought a smile to your lips—a tear to your eye. "Why Tom"—Bob exclaimed, "He's exactly like you. He's your double!"

Tom's face was tense. His smile had a strange edge to it. Then he said, "He's like me—but not exactly. Thank God some things are not hereditary."

As he spoke, Tom pulled up the sleeve of the baby's little shirt. Then he turned his own wrist so that we could see that too.

The baby's arm was soft, pink and perfect. The father's bore the unmistakable tattooed brand number of a Nazi concentration camp.

"He won't," Tom said grimly, "be like me if I can help it!"

* * * *

It is time every parent asked: *"Must* My Baby Face World War III?"

The answer seems obvious: Every baby *will* face World War III unless we all are hard-working, straight-thinking parents, neighbors and citizens. Every mother and every father must take part in community and national affairs. Every parent must think peace! Talk peace! Vote peace! Live peace! Teach peace to children!

THIS challenging picture and story appeared in a recent issue of BABY TALK, the magazine for young mothers. The editors of UNITED NATIONS WORLD are proud to reproduce this appeal for world peace, and would add but one thought—all of us must take part in *international* as well as local affairs if we are to spread the world understanding which will permit the babies of today to become the parents of tomorrow. Probably you know someone in your community, or somewhere in the world who would like to receive U.N. WORLD regularly. You can have a year's subscription sent as your gift by mailing your order with $4 to

United Nations

WORLD

319 East 44th Street, New York 17, N. Y.

The pursuit of happiness

Almost eclipsed by explosive issues and incidents, there indomitably remains Everyman, also called the common man, the little man, the comrade, the consumer. The true state of the world is to be discovered in his progress in the pursuit of an elusive happiness. Five contemporary forces weigh heavily on Everyman to make him what he is: the family, the press, the cost of living, love and education. Whether these help or hinder him, they are the tools with which he must make a life. How are these forces serving Man in 1950?

In the following pages, UNITED NATIONS WORLD investigates Man in 1950 on these five critical fronts.

The Family Harry Elmer Barnes, thoughtful and popular sociologist, analyzes home and marriage, the foundation of human society, as it struggles for survival in this changing world.

Education David Cort documents, in a temperate but revolutionary study, the nationalistic bias in the teaching of history in the schools around the world which trains little children to hate.

Love Tibor Koeves, UNW's Senior Editor, examines a dramatic but little-noticed phenomenon coloring the very nature of mankind's hopes and dreams, the disappearance in the 20th Century of romantic love.

The Press Leo Lania, an exemplar of international journalism, takes a world view of what is still the most powerful bridge between man and the outer world: the 218 million copies of newspapers sold daily.

The Cost of Living A. D. D. Victor presents a tabulation of the cost of basic necessities all over the world, weighed against the workers' wages, and concludes with the price in sweat a man must pay in 1950 to stay alive.

These five forces operate on every man in the world—at first or second hand —even in the kraals of Bechuanaland. They are the very warp and woof of life. They determine not only his material fate but even the dimly-sensed dynamics of his subconscious. Beneath the passing political and military headlines, these are the really important things.

The Family: Eden Endangered

By HARRY ELMER BARNES

Noted Sociologist,
Author of "History of Western Civilization"

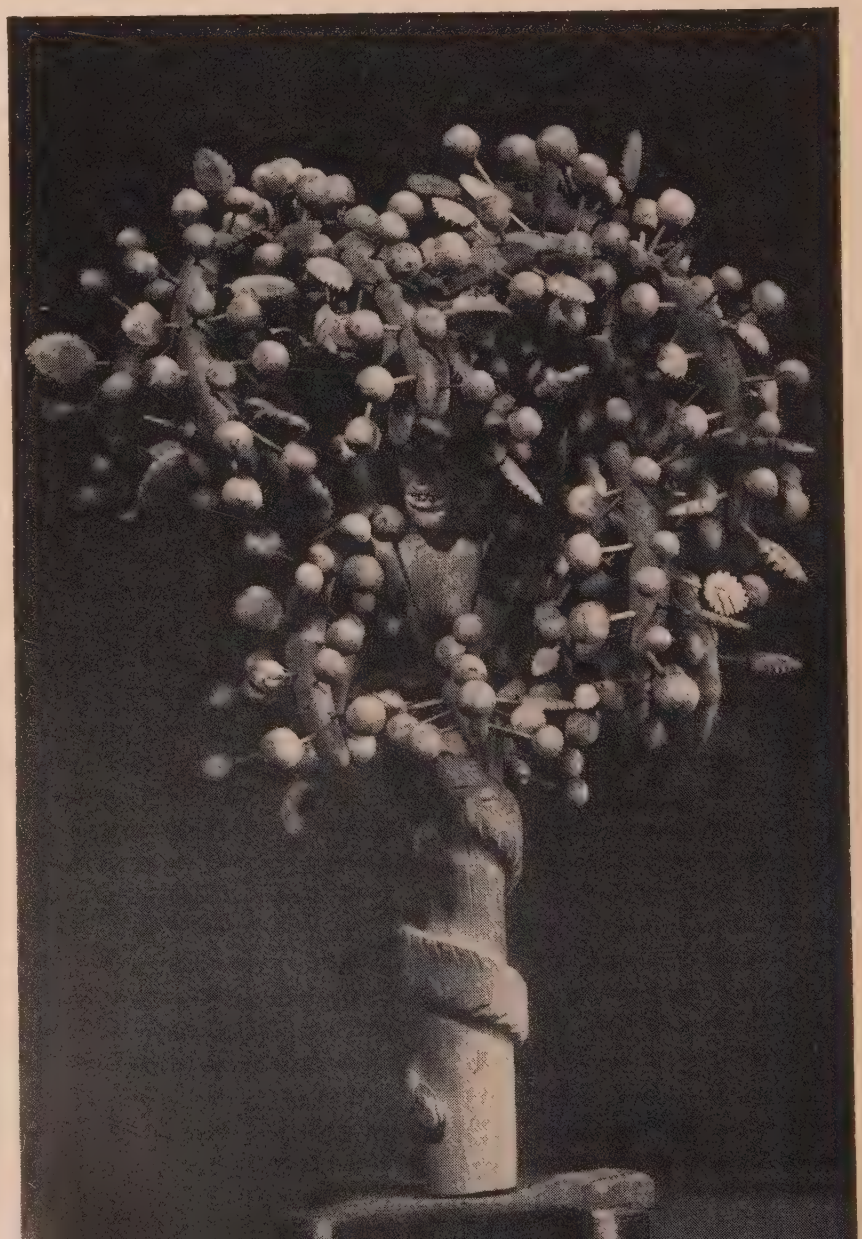
A CLEARING on a radiant summer day. Kneeling on the soft green grass in the foreground at left, Mother is unpacking the picnic basket. Toward the center, Father sets up the grill for roasting the frankfurters. Behind him, Big Brother chases Rover. At right, her childish tummy bulging as she throws back her head, Little Sister raises to her lips with both hands a bottle of a nationally-known soft drink.

The scene oozes peace, simplicity, happiness. It is, of course, a four-color print advertising the delicious soft drink in question.

The latter is far from being the only product which uses in its promotion this classic family quartet. The ideal picture of loving parents and adorable children successfully helps to sell, among other things, cars, frigidaires, bread, television sets, real estate, mayonnaise, life insurance. And the mere fact that the shrewd and realistic advertising crowd uses it with such tenacity reveals an important point. It proves that a happy family life is still the ideal which makes the heart of an American beat faster, which stops him in his tracks and induces him to think, dream, and plan his future.

At this idyllic family picnic, however, there are ants in the chocolate cake. For the chances of the average American to achieve stable happiness in his family life are infinitely less than ever before in the history of his nation. Marriage may be no less important to him than it was to his father and grandfather. But when he looks at the figures of the statisticians, he discovers a disillusioning fact. He sees that while in 1890 there was one divorce to every 18 marriages, by 1945 the figure had degenerated to one divorce in 3.3 marriages.

This means, statistically at least, that 60 years ago four families with four children each could hope that marriage would turn out satisfactorily for all concerned, without getting involved in drama, upheaval and expense. Today, however, every single family with four children takes the statistical chance of experiencing all the bitterness that fol-



lows the breakup of the home of one of its members.

The discrepancy between marriage as an ideal for adult men and women and the geometrically multiplying number of divorces is a striking phenomenon which must distress the sociologist as well as the layman.

We are confronted by a mysterious social disease which can be easily observed by all, but whose basic causes have not been diagnosed satisfactorily, much less treated with success. It is an undeniable fact, however, and one which the students of our society have pointed out again and again, that the present industrial civilization has induced a set of economic, demographic and psychological circumstances among which some of the basic tenets, functions and justifications of the old-fashioned marriage can hardly survive.

The rise of mechanical industry has inflated city populations, until today in the US over 60% of the population dwell in cities and about another 20% work in cities and live in suburban areas. In England no less than 80% of the population live in cities. There is no doubt that urbanization and the conditions of city life have done more than anything else to undermine the family and change the character of the family function.

And yet, when we speak of the ideal family, our frame of reference is still the rural, patriarchal world of yesterday.

In rural society, marriage was virtually a necessity and divorce was rare. A man needed a wife to help him, and a woman required the support and protection of a husband. Large families were the rule, for each new child soon meant another pair of hands to help. The girls were taught to spin, weave, cook, dip candles, and care for the younger children. The boys worked with their fathers in the fields and helped to cut wood for fuel, repair tools, hunt, fish and trap.

Neighbors were scattered and visits were rare. The family gathered around the fireplace in the winter evenings, after the chores were done to sing, play cards and dominoes, drink cider, shell nuts or eat apples.

Summing up all the functions of the family institution, Professor William F. Ogburn tabulated them as 1) affectional, 2) economic, 3) educational, 4) protective, 5 recreational, 6) family status, and 7) religious.

And we can see what has happened to the family by noting what has happened to these seven pillars of family life.

The economic function of the family today is illuminated by the fact that the output of bakeries, canneries and other food factories has increased six times as rapidly as the population. The number of restaurants and delicatessens, and the work turned out by laundries, have grown three or four times as fast as population. The sales of sewing machines, on the other hand, have notably declined.

The educational function has been appropriated largely by the public schools. Since 1900 the number of teachers has increased much more than twice as rapidly as the number of parents.

The protective function of the patriarchs of old, defending their homestead in the wilderness, has obviously been transferred to the city's regular authorities: police, juvenile courts, probation services and the like. And the modern patriarch can no longer depend on his children to support him when he gets old and helpless. He prefers the protection of insurance, annuities and the Social Security Act.

Few homes can offer strong competition against the recreational attractions of the city.

"Family status," the child's awareness of being part of a blood-group of grandparents, uncles and cousins, has diminished to the vanishing point in an industrial world where relatives may see each other once a year, or only at funerals.

The religious function of the family has withered entirely in the many homes where the children are not even encouraged to attend church or Sunday school.

One of the worst consequences is that there is today an unhealthy haste and frivolity about marriage. Too often the man regards it a mere convenience. Living away from his family, he realizes that his digestion is at the mercy of second-rate restaurants and he hates his quarters in a dingy rooming house. The woman, on the other hand, seeks to achieve "status" and a mythical independence through almost any kind of marriage. The ease of marriage is almost complete today. The great majority of persons marry without any serious consideration of the responsibilities involved or any sound preparation for meeting them. Recently a nationwide poll revealed the fact that only

ADAM AND EVE AND THE TREE OF LIFE by José Dolores Lopez

a microscopic percentage of those who answered could give any definite reason as to why they had married.

The very economic structure of our society with its fluctuations and uncertainties, with such factors as low income and unemployment, provides ample reason for family bickering, disharmony and unhappiness.

Since patriarchal society no longer exists, the inner meaning of marriage has no traditionally accepted interpretation. Almost every young couple must work this problem out for itself, often in a combative and hostile mood.

Amid this havoc, the great problem confronting psychologists and sociologists today is to stretch their imaginations and find suitable and enduring new links among the members of the family in a world which has destroyed the former bonds which had held the family together.

It is clear that the family must survive all social revolutions. However, the number of generations which have been brought up in the modern industrial civilization has not been sufficient for creating a new and satisfactory framework for marriage. As always before in history, accumulating experience will doubtless provide the necessary answers. In the meantime, however, there is much that we ourselves can do to alleviate the present crisis of marriage.

A Program for Happy Marriages

It is impossible to cover all the territory within the limitations of one article, but the more immediate and helpful steps should be based on the following seven-point program:

1 Perhaps the most important step to be taken is to discourage and prevent, so far as possible, haste, frivolity, and unpreparedness in entering into the marriage relationship. In other words marriage should be made far more difficult than it is today. It would not be unreasonable to prescribe a waiting period of six months to a year after the marriage intent has been declared.

2 In the future we must do everything possible to increase and strengthen the internal cohesive factors which still persist and must be the main basis of future family integrity. Sentiment, romance, affection, increased sexual knowledge and better sexual relations and adjustments, and the development of conditions which will increase congeniality and a feeling of companionship in the family situation must be stressed.

3 Sex education, beginning in the elementary schools, would do much to eliminate the sexual ignorance and bungling which are one of the more prominent causes of domestic incompatibility, discontent and the inclination to seek relief through divorce or desertion.

4 The improvement of economic security is essential if we hope to stabilize family life. Decent living standards, adequate income, and steady employment will be essential if we are to provide the economic foundations of stable family existence. This would also include the elimination of our present scandalous inadequacy of decent housing for married persons.

5 Homes should be large enough to provide individual members of the family with privacy when they desire to be alone. Husbands and wives should be taught the desirability of occasional vacations. Bored wives should be encouraged to develop hobbies and interests outside the home.

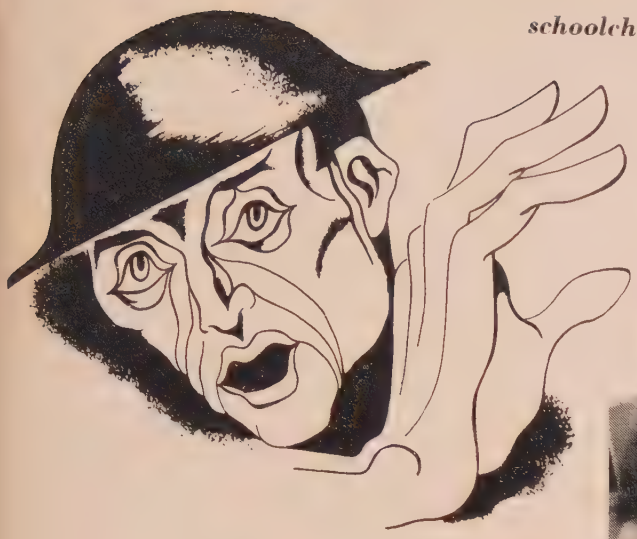
6 It has been proposed that domestic relations courts, which usually handle juvenile delinquency cases, could be used to advantage in straightening out marital problems before they come to the divorce courts.

7 Improved divorce legislation would probably not do much to increase family stability, but it would bring about a desirable reduction of the scandalously chaotic, and often dishonest, situation in our divorce picture. The legal grounds for divorce are provided in state legislation, and this varies all the way from the single cause of adultery in New York State to numerous causes in Nevada, including such nebulous trivialities as mental cruelty. What is needed is a uniform Federal divorce law, and this might well be based upon the Swedish procedure which is, perhaps, the most reasonable and successful that has been subjected to the test of time and experience.

In 1915, Sweden enacted a law based on an extended study of the divorce problem. It provided for divorce by mutual consent in all cases where persistent family discord exists. The parties desiring a divorce must make a written application, to be followed by separation for a year. During that time, under the authority of the court, attempts are made to reconcile the couple and adjust their differences. If these fail, the divorce is granted. A year's separation will generally resolve friction based only on sudden anger, emotional disturbances, sulking, or nervous tension. If the difficulty cannot be cleared up within a year the couple should not remain married. The law provides, in special cases, that a year need not elapse before the divorce is granted. The example of Sweden was followed in 1918 by Norway, and in 1920 by Denmark. These countries have found this type of divorce legislation very satisfactory. The divorce rate of the Scandinavian countries is far lower than that of the United States.

Our thinking about the family must accept both the institution of divorce; and the family's surrender of some of its old functions. But the family cannot surrender, without a mass relapse into barbarism, its role of bringing the male and the female of the species together in relative harmony; and its second and more important role of socializing the child. If the family does not improve in these two remaining functions, we may with confidence look forward to increasing social disintegrations. It is certainly doubtful whether the family can survive if it is reduced to an agency whose sole function is to be the legalization of procreation.

Hate and contempt for rival cultures and historic enemies are infecting half a billion schoolchildren brought up on fifty conflicting histories.



WAR Begins in the Classroom

By DAVID CORT

GETTING the hatred out of textbooks is certainly the most ambitious objective given the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, for hatred is by far the most dangerous disease to which mankind is prey.

All nations seem to find it indispensable to implant in children at an early age the thoughts and feelings that go with a willingness to fight all possible "enemy nations." One may even sympathize with the apprehension of the old men in every country that some day there will be war and the grownup children will not be emotionally ripe to go out and die for their country. Teaching hatred can be considered simply a form of national insurance, which is indispensable as long as there is a danger of war.

But the byproducts of it are truly terrible. Hatred, once born in the classroom, cannot be turned on and off. Tolerance and understanding are forever lost to the child who has learned to hate in the classroom. Of the half a billion children in school today, only a few tens of thousands in "progressive schools" are learning the history of the world. For the others, the image of the world is distorted and falsified.

The standard horrible examples are usually quoted from Nazi textbooks where even simple arithmetic was taught with "How many planes in five squadrons? In two, four, six squadrons?" A Nazi reader for seven-year-olds lyrically sang, "Little Albert Leo Schlageter sees his first soldiers. He hears trumpets; a troop of cavalrymen bursts through. With beating heart, Albert Leo gazes upon the fierce warriors, their swords, their cannon. 'When I grow up,' he says, 'I want to be a soldier too.' [Later] Schlageter grows up. It is wartime. During a battle with the French he bravely risks his life for his country."* The martial aim of this is obvious enough.

But even in civilized states textbook history is tailored to the pur-

**Deutsches Lesebuch fur Volksschulen* by L. Schwann, Dusseldorf.

War Begins in the Classroom *continued*

poses of national insurance, subtly or not at all subtly. Sample from a Bulgarian textbook: "You, Serbs and Montenegrins, villainously betrayed us. The conscienceless Rumanians covertly attacked our country.... But our sufferings will soon be over; the day draws near when the enemy will receive merited punishment.... The Greeks are great hypocrites....When a Greek is weak, he beseeches upon his knees but, becoming stronger, he turns cruel."* Here in five sentences, the groundwork for four prospective wars is roughed in, for the children who will be expected to fight them.

Hungarian history books describe the Hungarians as having been explicitly chosen by God to defend Europe against the Turks. History is a series of Hungarian heroics ill-rewarded by an ingrate Europe. Semi-historical legend is taught as plain historical fact. "Duke Arpád," says a Hungarian textbook, "made the Western kings tremble."*

The children of Spain learn of the glories, not only of the conquistadors' ruthlessness in America but also the glories of the Duke of Alva's butchering of the Dutch.* The children naturally come to understand that cruelty is a virtue.

The children of Belgium, in one exceptionally passionate geography, learned that the Germans "have remained in reality as Caesar depicted them over 20 centuries ago, i.e., a race of thieves and assassins."**

Swedish history books have been criticized for Lutheran bigotry and an obsession with Swedish kings.*

Under the Russian Tsars, any criticism of the reigning Tsar was cleverly averted by having the school histories end with the death of the last Tsar. The Crimean War was reported like this: "Singly Russia began to fight against four united powers, and it thus battled against half of Europe." The war ended, according to the textbook,*** merely because the Tsar wanted to get back to work building Mother Russia.

Dictators expect their textbooks to produce 100% loyalty results. Mussolini, for example, when he reviewed 876 school histories and geographies in 1928, found them all unfit.

The latest Soviet schoolbook world history, the *Novaia Istoria,* compulsory in all Soviet high schools, presents a version of American history that would certainly astound any American, even a Communist. Yet it is basically sympathetic to the USA, regarding the Americans as a technically skilled people "striving for human liberation."

In the Soviet history, the American Revolution was only a quarrel between British and American capitalists. In 1787, "frightened by the rise of democracy" as seen in such episodes as the Shays Rebellion (!!), the American capitalists decided that they must strengthen the government; hence the Constitution of 1789 which, according to the Russian textbook, limits the rights of the worker and empowers the Supreme Court to veto "any American law." (However, Jefferson, who wrote most of it, gets a kind word.)

There is no indication of America as the hope and haven of Europe's oppressed, no mention of the Bill of Rights. Instead, the American masses are shown as themselves subjected to a cruel exploitation. The Soviet story presents obscure revolts like Nat Turner's slave rebellion in 1831 as if they were sociologically the same as various Russian revolutions. It describes the punishment of a runaway slave as having his hands cut off, the stumps dipped in boiling pitch and, only then, death by hanging.

This travesty on history produces its finest fantasies in the exposition of the American Civil War: seen as a contest between the Northern capitalists and the Southern slave-owners. Marx and Engels got interested and generously outlined the necessary strategy for victory. "The course of

SLAVE NAT TURNER had never heard of Karl Marx in 1831 when he ran an insignificant uprising in the US, but Karl presently heard of Nat, and Soviet schoolchildren now learn Nat was an early Bolshevik in the true proletarian tradition.

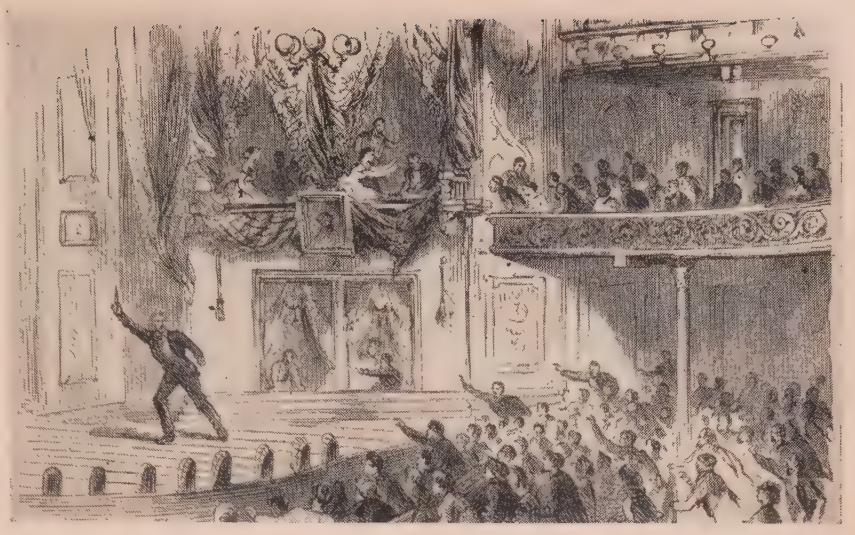
*Quoted in *Lies and Hate in Education*, by Mark Starr.
**Atlas-Manuel de Geographie, by L. Alexandre and C. deNeve.
***Russian History, by N. Duchinsky, second edition, 1905.

the war compelled the Northerners to adopt the plan advocated by Marx and Engels at the beginning." (No attempt is made to nail down to any reality this ebullient sentence out of *Alice in Wonderland.*) After the Emancipation Proclamation, the Northern army "was purged of counter-revolutionary and doubtful elements. . . . The workers elected their own commanders, among whom were not a few Socialists." These became "the best regiments" and with their help the North won the victory. However, the counter-revolutionary Northern capitalists foully bribed John Wilkes Booth to assassinate Lincoln and then set up a dictatorship which is presumably still in force today.

Along with these bloodcurdling doings, American farm labor was being enslaved by the American kulaks. As against this sad story, Russia is described as "the most advanced and powerful country in the world."

One may begin to understand a poor Russian's attitude toward any American he meets, whom he has learned to see through the spectacles of this remarkable romance.

The schoolbooks of the democracies are of course infinitely superior to those of the totalitarians, but they are far from being without fault. In France, between the compulsory school ages of six and 13, a French child learned before World War II almost no foreign history except in relation to France. At six, he received 40 history lessons of which 37 were on French heroes, mostly martial (Vercingetorix, St. Genevieve, Charlemagne, Roland, Louis IX, Du Guesclin, Jeanne d'Arc, Bayard, Henry IV, Turenne, Montcalm and, for various reasons, Columbus, Benjamin Franklin and Explorer Livingstone).* He was taught that the "services of France to the world" were personal liberty, equality, national solidarity, democracy, manners, art, learning, religion, morals and science, plus its "excellent unselfish colonial undertakings." Up to nine years of age, he was given to understand that France was responsible for wireless telegraphy, the refrigerator, submarine, aviation and the automobile, as well as Pasteur.



JOHN WILKES BOOTH was hired by Northern reactionaries, according to Soviet history book, to assassinate Lincoln and pave the way for a capitalist dictatorship of the American proletariat. The dying Lincoln is slumped in the box at top center.

The causes of World War I were very simple: "The Germans had become very rich and very powerful by their commerce and industry. They wished to be still more rich and powerful and, as they had a redoubtable army, they declared war against France and Russia."*

The war was presented as having been won principally by France, with incidental help from some allies. In one memorable scene,** "The English were ready for flight. Foch sought out General French, 'If you leave me, I shall die with my Frenchmen.' General French recovered his courage."

One textbook warned the children that, should they ever see a German in France, "thou wilt recognize his crafty face, the feather in his hat and also, I think, the little cloth notebook wherein he furtively writes down, behind the hedge, poetical effusions and notes for the general staff."*** But anyway, a primer reader assured, "one Frenchman is worth ten Germans."

The dangers of this sort of thing were perfectly clear to the League of Nations between the two World Wars. In 1922 it formed the International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation. Various governments began to get together under its auspices to eliminate "objectionable" material from one another's textbooks in history, geography and social studies. Scandinavia's Norden Societies took the lead in this magnificent work of mutual understanding and courtesy. France revised twenty to thirty texts.

Even the French and Germans actually got together in 1935 and produced an agreement that is still held up as a model, though of course it was not honored by the Nazi government. The French and German historians got beyond noble generalities and thrashed out specific historical points, such as that Bismarck did not actually say "Might makes Right" but that he did say that great questions must be solved by blood and iron; that part of Schleswig-Holstein was populated by Germans, not Danes; that no government really wanted war in 1914.

To this last the historians punctiliously added that "bellicose currents of opinion existed in the several States."

Concerning Alsace-Lorraine, the Germans agreed that "German historical teaching should explain to pupils the French point of view as well as the German; it should cease

**Livre preparatoire d'Histoire de France,* by Claude Augé and Maxime Petit.
***La lecture expliquée au Cours Elementaire,* by l'Abbe Mathieu.
****Nos Lectures: Cours moyen et superieur,* by C. Charrier.

War Begins in the Classroom *continued*

to describe Alsace-Lorraine as 'purely German territory.' "

One of the German delegates was jailed on his return to Hitler's Reich.

The professors' pedagogies may sound dull to us but in these scrupulous agreements and reservations mankind had taken a considerable pace toward truth and ultimate peace. It had decisively undercut a hundred falsehoods being disseminated on both banks of the Rhine.

In 1936 34 nations "approved" a draft international agreement for the teaching of history. But no great power actually adhered to it.

In any case, the League's efforts were insufficient. They were ended by World War II.

The biggest news in textbook revision is contained in two surveys of US teaching, which may jolt the relatively justified complacence of American schoolteachers. Both were partly financed by the American Council on Education.

A US-Canadian committee examined 23 American history books representing 75% of primary and high school textbooks used in the US, and 30 Canadian textbooks. They found an extraordinary difference of opinion about, among other things, the War of 1812. Concerning the American troubles with the Indians which contributed to the causes of the war, an American senior high school textbook says, "Their [British] agents from Canada were furnishing arms and powder to the Indians and encouraging them to resist the advances of the American settlers." A Canadian history takes the contrary view: "What really drove the tribes to make a last stand for their territories was the extreme demands of Congress for Indian land and the unauthorized advance of American frontiersmen."

Worse is to follow. In US textbooks the War of 1812 is very simply a righteous struggle for the principle of "freedom of the seas." Canadian textbooks on the other hand call it an American "stab in the back . . . delivered when Britain was fighting for the freedom of the world" (against Napoleon).

The professors find that American textbooks stress American victories, neglect British and Canadian victories and usually omit the fact that the Americans twice sacked and burned Canada's capital of Toronto (then called York) before the British burned Washington. (But York was then a village of about 500 souls, so that the offense may not seem comparable to the reprisal. But a nation values its own wounds.)

Perhaps even more important is the American schools' attitude toward Asia, as discovered by another committee reviewing American textbooks on history and geography.

Asia is a continent with over half the world's population. Yet American textbooks on world history up to 1917 gave Asia a fraction of 1%. This percentage has since been raised to 11% in elementary schools and 7% in high schools, but even this would seem inadequate to the subject.

Even in the small space allotted to Asia, there is room for some astonishing mistakes. In one book, Cochin China, Cambodia, Annam and Tonkin are made provinces of China (!) Another says, "Most Orientals have little or no conception of government"(!) "The Chinese participated in the Mongolian invasion of Central Asia and Eastern Europe"(!) The Asiatic birthrates are always described as on the rapid rise, though the Japanese began to decline in the mid-'20s and small families have become the rule in the cities of both China and India. The Japanese standard of living is given as below-subsistence but in fact it has long been far above the 1868 level. China's history is explained simply as "largely the rise and fall of dynasties." "If, for instance, you had been born in India, you might think Buddha the greatest religious teacher." (Unlikely. India has few Buddhists today.) "From India northeast to China one would never meet anyone who had heard of Jesus." (The numerous Moslems in this area would know a good deal about Christ.) Concerning Confucianism, "it was not necessary for men to think whether a thing was right or wrong. All they had to do was to obey the many strict laws." (Wrong. Confucianism is founded on individual moral responsibility.)

BURNING OF WASHINGTON by the British in 1814 still irritates American children. But the Americans had previously burned the Canadian capital of York (now Toronto).

Nowhere, for example, is the child told that there are no church congregations or services under Buddhism and no priesthood in Confucianism.

UNESCO is well aware of the underlying problem. It knows that no history of mankind can ever succeed in making everybody happy.

"Moral disarmament" was a popular catch-phrase of the 1930s. If the expression means anything at all, it is probably undesirable, for it implies a complete abdication from the effort of distinguishing between good and bad. "History," said a Canadian professor working on textbook revision, "is a discipline in its own right, calling for qualities of industry, judgment and scientific objectivity" in its students. "We must not rush from the old 'drum and trumpet' history to the opposite extreme which would have us believe that man's life here . . . has been nothing else than a succession of ice cream cones."

One example of such excessive tact was discovered by the Canadian-US committee. This was Canada's textbook suppression of the extreme tension between Canada and the US at the end of the American Civil War, American propaganda (especially among Fenians) for the annexation of Canada and the impetus this gave toward Canada's becoming a Dominion. The professors deplored this sort of pussy-footing for the supposed sake of international amity. They believed that the truth could be taught without reviving stale emotions.

For when hypocrisy is allowed to enter history, it plays into the hands of the hypocrites. An example was Fascist Italy's enthusiastic cooperation in reviewing other countries' textbooks. At the 1934 conference in Basle, the Italian delegate declared his country's textbooks free of "that spirit of imperialism which often stains other historical presentations . . . I think more corrections will be needed in foreign books than in ours"(!) In the upshot, the 1937 conference in Madrid had to be postponed because of Italy's intervention in the Spanish Civil War. "Moral disarmament" must always be subverted to the disingenuous purposes of the foxes and wolves.

Sincerity in textbook revision is unmistakable, as in the Franco-German agreement described above.

NOW IGNORED by schoolbooks, the Irish Fenian riots in US in 1865 roused feeling for US annexation of Canada, which had sided against North in American Civil War.

UNESCO's committees frequently deplore the fact that 30% to 90% of the history taught concerns itself with war. But this is probably not quite as deplorable as it may sound. The primary job of history teachers is to get children interested in history and children are more interested in war than in peace. It is easy to make a war exciting. The massive national acts of war are easy to visualize. The narrative moves swiftly and dramatically and is studded with "heroes." War is "good copy." If the teacher is to win the child's attention away from comic books, he will always be tempted to enlist the aid of Marlborough, Charlemagne, George Washington and Napoleon.

The difficulty in teaching a world history goes much deeper than this. As we pass from the textbooks of one country to another, it is as if the centre of the world had shifted several hundred or thousand miles. What was trifling becomes all-important, and vice versa. What was a paragraph in the one country becomes three-quarters of the other's history. Heroes become scoundrels, and vice versa. If we go on to the histories of half a dozen different countries, the effect goes past lunacy and becomes very funny, as we see each country in turn obsessed with itself to the exclusion of the rest of the world. And yet, what could be more natural?

What UNESCO is really aiming at is an entirely new kind of history, a true world history. But this sort of history is now written at only the highest levels of scholarship, by such men as Arnold Toynbee, and is not now accepted by teachers as suitable for the young.

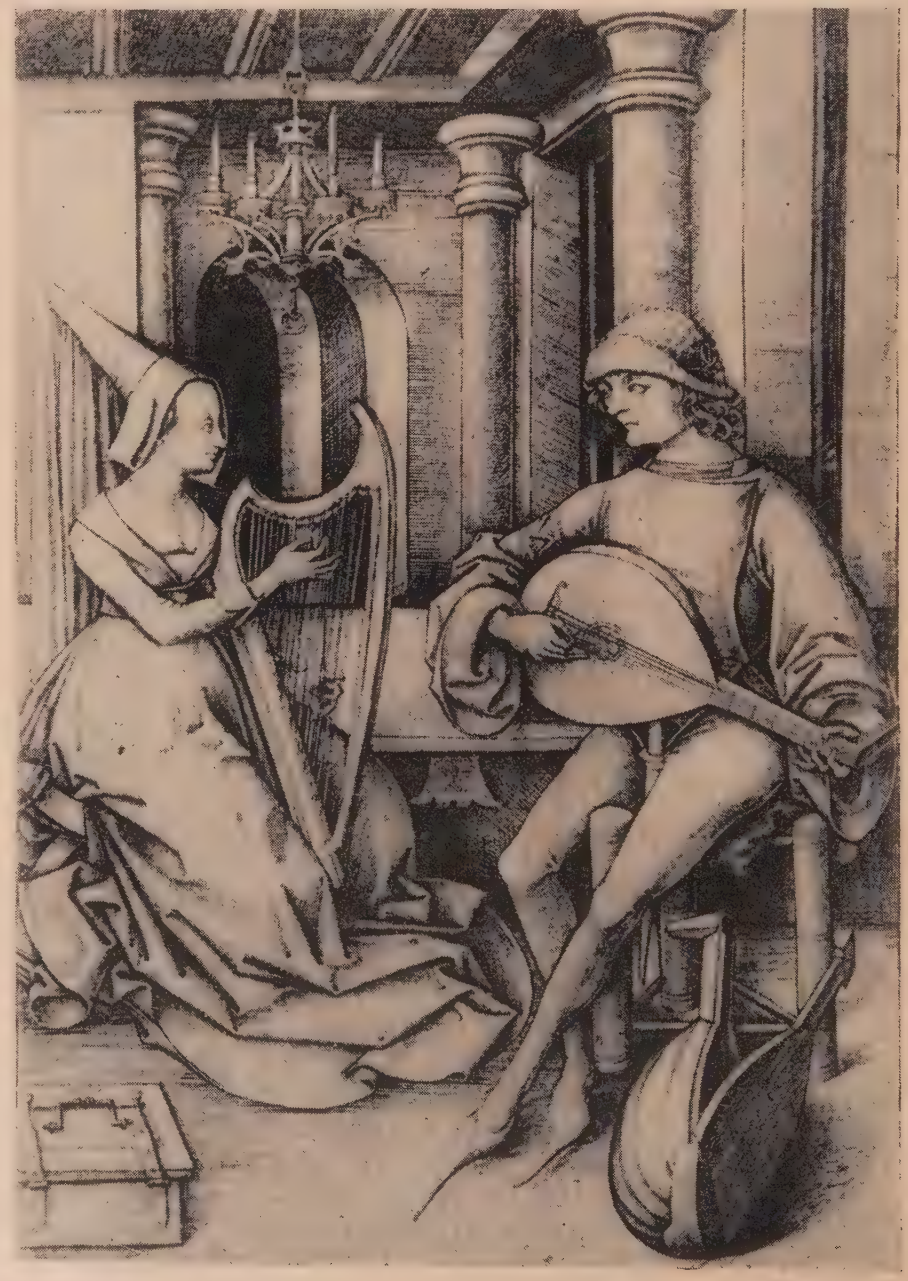
The revolution required is much greater than simply a supervised improvement in international good manners. It is a revolution in respect for truth and for the minds of children. It calls for the teaching of not less history in the schools, but much more, the history of social movements, labor, religions, technical inventions and the struggle of ideas.

No schoolbook published as late as 1939 is fit to be read by the child of 1950. It is obvious that the world of 1939 is nearly as dead in 1950 as the world of 1200 A.D. The histories and geographies which condition a young mind must acquaint it with a world which has unwittingly grown immeasurably more unified and "simplified" since 1939, even as it has continued to tirade about its divisions and complications. A great many of the old hatreds taught in the textbooks have insensibly been drained of all their emotional substance. The great old battlecries are suddenly very small squeakings to children who are impressed only by the hope of the United Nations and the terror of the atom. World history is writing itself in the hearts of people everywhere.

The time has come for it to be taught in the schools of the world.

The Death of *Romantic*

By TIBOR KOEVES



ROMANTIC love was born in the 12th century. It died in the 20th. There is nothing astonishing about this. Civilizations being mortal, their component parts die with them.

From the depth of his disturbed soul, today's man yearns assurance in the arms of the beloved that life is still the supreme good, even though the struggle for moral and physical survival becomes more difficult day by day.

And yet to love seems to have become an increasingly difficult performance for the men and women of this century. We are perplexed by the very word. Does it mean sex? Does it mean a platonic emotion? Is a combination of the two possible? Should we abandon ourselves to our emotions without reserve and consider them the most important part of our lives, or should we place work, ambition, political ideals far above personal feelings?

All these and many other problems beset today's man and woman. Love has no currently accepted convention. Its rules and by-laws have not yet been codified.

Hollywood, a powerful influence, has not been able to make up its mind. On the whole, it presents love as a manhunt, where tall, broad-shouldered and more or less adult males with regular features are pursued by resourceful blondes, or, as a woman-hunt where young females with painfully correct hair-dos and

Love

a great number of darling dresses are coveted by high-minded middle-class males with a potentially excellent earning capacity.

However that may be, one thing is certain. The centuries-old conventions of love which defined what the words man and woman basically meant, which regulated the mood and form of courtship, which, in short, created an ideal to be followed, that concept called romantic love has gone the way of all flesh and all abstraction. The task of replacing it by a fresh concept helping us to emerge from the present painful chaos in the relations between the sexes, is a desperate need today.

In antiquity, woman was either an object of lust, or man's wife and the mother of his children. Grossly speaking, the relationship between male and female took the form either of purely carnal desire or of a union which, as in Rome, had not only a personal but also a religious and a quasi-political significance.

It happened in the south of France, in the 12th century, that man and woman suddenly found themselves entangled in the meshes of a complicated psychological play of unprecedented complexity and refinement. This interesting relationship sprang spontaneously from no one knows what depths of a civilization cross-fertilized by classical poetry, moorish philosophy and an all-pervading Christianism which was for centuries to be the source of ecstatic bliss and black despair, the inspiration of art and literature, the cause of wars and invasions. In short, it was to dominate the thoughts and strivings of Western man more obsessively than any other instinct, including that of survival.

By the troubadours, its poets and chroniclers, the new emotion was called courtly love. It had many novel aspects, the most astounding of which proclaimed a revelation never before given to any civilization, namely, that woman was a nobler and higher creature than man.

A second basic law, equally novel and unexpected, ruled that true love was pure torment. Yet, according to Andreas Capellanus, who wrote "The Art of Courtly Love" around 1180, "love is a certain inborn suffering derived from the sight and excessive meditation upon the beauty of the opposite sex."

This torment, or self-torment, looms large in romantic love. Among Capellanus' thirty-one rules of love, the second declares that "He who is not jealous cannot love."

By the same token, the beloved always behaves in a haughty, capricious, disdainful manner. Pursuing her is a series of aggravations. And yet, it is not in the power of the lover to give up his heartbreaking exercise, for love is as inexorable as a mortal sickness and the god of love has absolute power over his army of lovers. Nor is the goal of love tranquillity, but rather an unceasing yearning, an endless, unappeased desire. Love is a permanent revolution.

Perhaps even because of this acceptance of suffering the troubadours believed that love ennobled man and that he was worthless unless he acted under the compulsion of love. Love was the fountainhead of every noble action, and spiritual beauty was considered the most important attraction of the beloved.

Adultery, however, counted as a high virtue and the majority of the troubadours shuddered at any intimation that love might be possible between married people. It was impossible for two reasons: One, married people were equals and love could not exist between equals, since there were no obstacles to separate them. Two, marriage was permanent, but love could never be permanent or it would lose its essence of uncertainty and self-torment.

The code of romantic love reached its ultimate, logical conclusion in legends like that of Tristan and Iseult, where the obstacles, both physical and spiritual, are so overwhelming that only death can solve them. Tristan lays his sword between himself and his beloved when it would seem natural for him to reach out and take her in his arms. But no, attainment would be failure. Death must appear as the ultimate expression of the hopelessness of earthly love.

Such morbid complications would have been alien to the mind of the classical man, as they are again to our contemporary citizens. It is a safe bet that the overwhelming majority of today's "sophisticated" metropolitans, both men and women, if they were involved in a similar situation, would reject Tristan's romantic abnegation as the act of a "sucker."

For eight hundred years, however, Tristan and the troubadours held the fort of romantic love, ruling the hearts, the dreams, the imagination of generation upon generation.

Through the centuries, the task of the great creative writers and poets, the highest expression of the aspirations and the subconscious of their ages, was to add new glow, new glamor, new refinements to the tenets of romantic love. Dante conjured up the immortal duet of Paolo and Francesca. Shakespeare created Romeo and Juliet. Racine and Corneille added to the spice of the tragedy of love the theme of incest, the most ancient and insuperable obstacle to the union of passionate lovers.

Even the "stupid" 19th century, the positivist, materialist 19th century, which swallowed hook, line and sinker the promise of a world where science would create complete clarity and order, remained on the whole under the spell of the distant glow of the elaborate medieval concept, and exalted love as a noble, irresistible and

The Death of Romantic Love *continued*

deadly emotion wrought with crucifying difficulties. There was not only Goethe's Werther, but Tolstoy's Anna Karenina, her soul and body literally devoured by the intensity of her passion, who could find final peace only under the wheels of the Moscow express. And even when the lover was not a high-born lady, trained in the manners of the court, but a courtesan in another sense, like Marguerite Gauthier, "La Dame aux Camélias," she remained noble and pure in heart, willing to sacrifice her interests for his, and with them her life. A fallen angel if there ever was one—but still an angel.

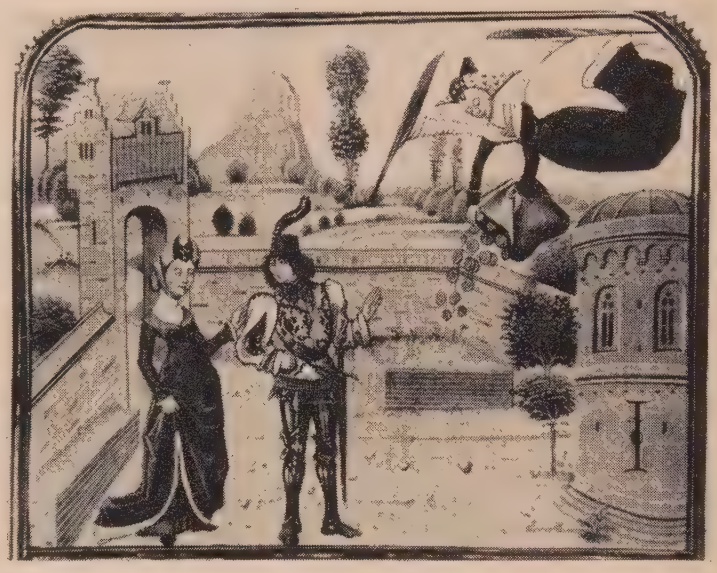
It was the privilege of the 20th century to give the coup de grâce to romantic love as a despotic power accepted by society. It was within our times that passion in the traditional sense became a humorous anachronism in which only glandular cases indulged, or people with a colorful past perhaps, but certainly without a future. And what struck the death-blow was the notion that man and woman are equal and, all but anatomically, identical.

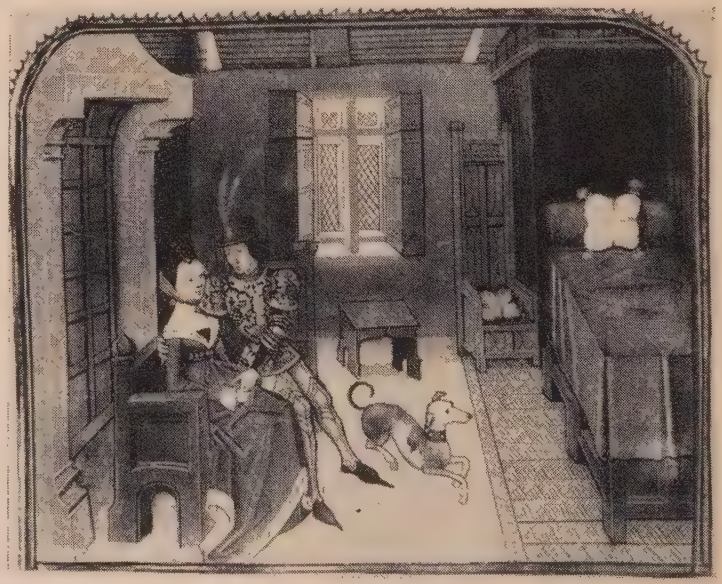
It could not have been different. The whole concept of romantic love has always been based on one main premise: passion between unequals, between two wholly different beings separated by their very differences. How could it flourish in a society where woman suddenly took her place beside the man in every pursuit of life, in the school, the university, the factory, the office, the laboratory, the parliament?

The despotic father is a bogeyman of the past. Princesses marry wrestlers, millionaires the daughters of miners. Divorce doesn't evoke the notion of eternity spent in hell's fire, but of six weeks spent in an air-cooled hotel in Reno. In this democratic world, no power is allowed to interfere with lovers. How could they possibly love one another?

According to the code, the second main requirement of romantic love is the distant, haughty behavior of the beloved. Before the bliss of fulfillment must come the long purgatory of waiting and languishing, of despair and torment. But how with the greatest good-will could anyone pine away with suffering in a society where the woman is only too willing to take the initiative, and where on the third date things start happening or the two parties never meet again?

The two comprehensive systems of thought which rang the final death knell of romantic love were Socialism and Freudism. The former pointed out that any kind of double standard was simply capitalistic exploitation, a trick used by profiteering slave-drivers. And, in the course of time, this came to mean that anyone who looked for any difference between the social and sexual behavior of man and woman, notwithstanding their physiological and endocrine differences, must be both illiterate and reactionary, and a cur in the bargain.





TWO MINIATURES from the XVth century illustrate romantic love such as it was extolled in "Epitres d'Othea" by Christine de Pisane, authoress of many sentimental ballades and stories depicting elegant life and courtly love. Picture above represents a dream of the heroine in which she meets the hero of her life. Picture below is the happy ending. Alone with him after their wedding, she is about to begin her honeymoon. Dog is pointer.

Freudism, at the same time, proceeded to "debunk" romantic love, demonstrating that its various manifestations were but clinical symptoms of a sick psyche. Jealousy became equated with infantile frustration, constancy was replaced by neurotic fixation, and singing love songs probably indicated regressive tendencies toward immature labial pleasures. The troubadour got off his white horse, and stretched out on the analyst's daybed.

It is in the nature of things that an outworn institution is not immediately replaced by a new one, but rather by an interregnum of *Sturm und Drang*, a period of unsuccessful experiment. Neither Socialism, this most articulate form of feminism, nor Freudism, have so far succeeded in offering a new and satisfactory ritual, code or pattern of behavior for the confused lovers of our time. As to Freudism, it cures and interprets more than it creates and inspires. Socialism, on the other hand, has been forced to renege on the larger part of its promises and experiments. The Soviets started with the advocacy, if not of free love, of a reasonable facsimile thereof. Love was an intimacy between comrades who were equally free to dispose of their bodies and their minds, and who were bound as much by personal attraction as by their mutual belief in the revolutionary tenets of Marxism—Leninism. Today, instead, the Soviets advocate stable marriage, children, and home-life as the highest possible ideals for both sexes.

Germany was another country which swung dizzily from one extreme to another. Thrill was the watchword during the Weimar Republic, indulgence and perversion replaced the romantic sighs of Gretchen, and street pick-ups by the daughters of the so-called best families were considered as utterly normal procedure.

Then came Hitler with his *Kinder, Kuche, Kirche*, reversing the trend with a vengeance.

But both the democratic and the totalitarian "solution" of love had the quality of a desperate shock treatment. In America, the roaring twenties gave birth to the flapper, to the hip flask and to the combination of the two: statistics which suggested that over half the girls left their virtue in the back seat of a parked car, a background fairly far removed from the theatre of action of romantic love.

Although the fabulous era was to pass, the morning-after failed to bring a solution, a credo, an art, a philosophy which would make more satisfactory and less problematical the thing called love although people never ceased dimly to realize that this might be the key to mortal happiness during man's stay on earth.

Today, the chaos continues unabated. The extremes, as always in times of transition, still dominate the scene. Promiscuity, which is bad chiefly because it is so pointless and unrewarding, is probably as widespread as ever, since it is now practised even in remote hamlets. On the other hand, self-restraint and puritanism, the other extreme form of self-defense, are also more difficult and painful than in previous times because the world at large, the movies, the magazines, the advertisements, are hellbent on catering to "romance," whatever the word may mean.

Tomorrow's Code of Love

What love should mean to an independent woman who takes care of herself and is the equal of man in a social sense is a problem which has not been solved either by our psychologists, our sociologists or our poets. Romantic love it can be no longer, and the trial of purely physical love has ended in complete failure. What then?

In view of the failure of the psychologist and the sociologist concerned with a confused present, perhaps we can get guidance from the biologist whose concern is evolution, man's future. One of them, a scientist of rare humanity and insight, Julian Huxley, has given much thought to this subject and has come to the conclusion that the mess in which we live today will not last much longer.

According to Huxley, the trouble with us is that sex is an isolated force in our minds, almost a wild growth that has failed to fuse harmoniously with the rest of our natures. It is something that functions independently, an untamed instinct, which simply does not fit into the rest of our personality. Yet, the scientist insists, "the proper way to build the sex instinct into the mental system is not to have its stimulation cause a merely physiological and uninhibited desire for its gratification, nor bring about a forcible repression and an attempt to break connection between it and other parts of the mind."

What is desirable, therefore, is to establish free connection between the sex instinct and our dominant ideas so that sex stimulation brings about a stimulation of these ideas as well. As a matter of experience, the scientist vouches, this leads to the incorporation of the sexual emotions into our dominant ideas, to an interpenetration of one with another so that the sexual emotion is no longer purely sexual emotion "but is become part of something very much larger and very much better."

This, of course, means the emergence of a more highly organized human being, whose various functions are fused in harmony like a brilliantly trained orchestra. This means that sexual instincts would cease to act only under sensuous stimulation but would react, like the rest of our natures, to whatever we conceived to be good, beautiful, constructive, elevated. The tragedy of physically loving a person whom we morally reject would not occur, nor would we bring hostility, aggression, spleen, defiance and bitter loneliness to our embraces.

If we believe the biologist who flatly states that "man is in a period of evolutionary transition as regards sex," the future holds a hopeful promise for tomorrow's men and women. Romantic love, like a fabulous Eden, may indeed have been lost to us forever, but integral, grown-up love, the healthy and happy fusion of two complete beings, may be the destiny of our children.

READ ALL ABOUT IT!

READ ALL ABOUT IT!
READ ALL ABOUT IT!

By LEO LANIA

EVERY day, as daylight revolves around the earth, a newspaper is picked up and opened by each of 218,000,000 people. The newspaper has many names and is printed in many languages, but everywhere its reader is looking for answers to questions. In the totalitarian countries, he gets the answers even before he formulates the questions. In the free countries, however, there are no answers because the free press, mirroring the state of the world, mirrors only confusion.

Forty years ago the press of both Europe and America gave the answers with confidence. The editors and the readers both felt sure that the absolute truth could be ascertained and was being published. Journalistic giants confidently bestrode the publishing world. The great newspapers breathed integrity, intelligence—and absolute credibility. Old men who remember the newspapers of 1910 recall them with nostalgia for that lost age of certainty.

The decline and fall of the press over the past 40 years are reflected in three recent investigations of the press in England, France and the United States. Last month the United Nations Subcommission on Freedom of Information and the Press at its session in Montevideo attacked the problem from another direction. It drafted a code of ethics for newspapers and journalists.

There are two philosophies in the democratic world of what a newspaper should be. In the Anglo-Saxon countries and especially in the United States, a newspaper's function and responsibility is to print unbiased, factual information. It is doing its job as long as it publishes more or less "all the news that's fit to print" and draws a clear line between news and editorial comment.

Aldous Huxley, startled by this "fact and figure mythos" of the American press, once said: "Facts are ventriloquists' dummies. Sitting on a wise man's knee, they may be made to utter words of wisdom; elsewhere, they say nothing or talk nonsense, or indulge in sheer diabolism."

Unlike the Anglo-Saxon, the average European and especially the Frenchman takes it for granted that each journalist sees events through his own eyes. Thus, the European

newspapers have always been quite frankly propagandists for a particular party or ideology or social group, selling a point of view rather than a collection of facts.

A. J. Liebling, in a brilliant piece in *The New Yorker*, recently quoted from a dozen Parisian papers all reporting the same trial. Even the statements of the witnesses and the defendants were quoted so differently that no reader could possibly have guessed what had happened or even what crime the defendant was accused of. The French reader would not have cared, except to know the point of view of "his" newspaper.

One should remember that prewar Paris had three times as many daily papers as New York. Their circulations were small and consequently they were dependent on subsidies, often paid by foreign powers that were to become the enemies of France.

But the conscience of Europe was in the safe hands of a dozen great newspapers of unimpeachable integrity. In France there were *Le Temps*, which died spiritually under Vichy, and *Le Figaro*. In Germany, the Nazis strangled the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, famed for its economics department and its *feuilleton*, the section devoted to music, literature and the theater. The same assassins finished off the *Berliner Tageblatt*, the *Vossische Zeitung* and the *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna, which successfully followed the Anglo-Saxon tradition in the authority of their foreign news coverage. The waves of Nazism and Communism obliterated, first spiritually and then physically, the *Prager Tageblatt* and *Lidove Noviny* of Czechoslovakia and the *Pester Lloyd* of Budapest. Franco took the heart out of the *ABC* of Madrid. In Italy, the once-great *Corriere della Sera* is only a shadow of its former self.

But even in sane Northern Europe, the old liberal papers no longer operate today on the level of the whole European community, as mouthpieces of a world conscience. The *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant*, *Berlingske Tidende* (Copenhagen) and *Svenska Dagbladet* (Stockholm) sell more copies than ever before, but they hardly try to speak for the no-man's-land which is most of Europe.

This leaves only one country where the press has remained uninterruptedly faithful to the old high standards. That is Switzerland. The *Basler Nationalzeitung* and *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* were the true guardians, during the Nazi regime, of the lost soul of a forgotten Germany.

In the new Germany, the Western occupying powers have abandoned the licensing system, so that former Nazi papers have been able to reappear behind new falsefaces. However, the largest circulations still go to the democratic and social-democratic dailies; the independent Berlin *Tagesspiegel* (232,000), the Socialist *Telegraf* (400,000). In eastern Germany, the "independent" press is as rigidly controlled as the occupying powers' official publications.

In Germany as in all Europe, the press suffers most from the lack of experienced, educated and high-minded journalists. The democratic intellectuals have been decimated, from Norway to Greece.

During the war, Europeans began to dream about the fine new world they would make after Hitler's defeat. In Algiers in March 1944, the Free French provisional consultative assembly gave voice to these hopes. As reported by Mr. Harold Callender, "The speakers indicated that the intention is to seize the opportunity offered by the revolutionary situation in France to make a fresh start in such a way as to prevent in the future both the 'press in uniform' of the Vichy period and the financially dependent press open to the influence of private interests and foreign powers."

The French Resistance had given birth to a few newspapers honestly dedicated to the ideals of freedom and democracy and independent of any class or party interest. They promised to become the pacemakers of a new and better French press. The dream was short-lived. Most ceased publication. A few, founded in secret cellars during the Occupation, like *Libération*, *Combat*, *Franc-Tireur*, moved into the rickety offices of the Boulevard Montmartre and are now leading precarious lives.

The only newcomer to do well is *Le Monde*, which is a livelier and more readable *Le Temps*, calling itself "conservative" but giving unbiased news and comment. Its circulation (174,000) still compares unfavorably with that of the Communist organs, *Humanité* (450,000) and *Ce Soir* (478,000). The superficial "boulevard press" does even better: *France-Soir* (608,000) and *Paris-Presse* (508,000).

South America could once boast

Britain Leads the Press Parade

An international survey by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization established the following ratio between the circulation of daily papers and the population of the different countries.

Britain—570 copies per thousand inhabitants.

Norway—472 copies per thousand inhabitants.

Luxembourg—445 copies per thousand inhabitants.

Australia—438 copies per thousand inhabitants.

Denmark—403 copies per thousand inhabitants.

Sweden—382 copies per thousand inhabitants.

New Zealand—374 copies per thousand inhabitants.

United States—357 copies per thousand inhabitants.

Soviet Union—161 copies per thousand inhabitants.

Each day 218 million papers circulate throughout the world, or a copy for one out of every eleven persons.

Read All About It! *continued*

two papers of world-wide reputation: Argentina's *La Nacion* and *La Prensa*. They have kept up their fight against the evils of totalitarianism, but it is an unequal struggle. Peron doesn't want them to die, but he doesn't allow them to live either.

Japan since the end of the war has seen the number of its dailies rise from 55 to 160. The two with the biggest circulation are again *Asahi Shimbun* and *Mainishi Shimbun*. Each calls itself "independent" and has a circulation of 3,500,000.

In new Israel, in the city of Tel Aviv alone, 15 newspapers are published daily, 10 in Hebrew, the others in English, Arabic, French, German and Hungarian. For a country of a little over a million population, the number of newspapers and magazines is astonishing. Iraq, with a population of 5,000,000, and Saudi Arabia with 6,000,000 inhabitants, have only 3 and 5 dailies respectively.

* * *

The Royal Commission on the Press appointed by the British Labor Government was charged to investigate the following questions:

(1) What degree of concentration of ownership of newspapers, periodicals, and news agencies at present exists.

(2) Whether there is a tendency toward further concentration.

(3) Whether such concentration as exists is on balance disadvantageous to the free expression of opinion or the accurate presentation of news.

(4) Whether any other factors in the control, management, or ownership of the Press or of the news agencies, or any external influences operating on those concerned in control, management, or ownership, militate against this freedom and accuracy.

(5) How this freedom and accuracy may best be promoted.

The report of the Royal Commission rendered in June 1949 recognized many danger spots but passed on the whole a very favorable verdict. It came to the following conclusions:

"The British Press is inferior to none in the world. It is free from corruption; both those who own the Press and those who are employed on it would universally condemn the acceptance or soliciting of bribes.

"There is clear evidence that the direct influence of advertisers on the policy of newspapers is negligible. . . .The public can dismiss from its mind any misgiving that the Press of Great Britain is mysteriously financed and controlled by hidden influences, and that it is open to the exercise of corrupt pressure from self-seeking outside sources."

A striking fact, the Commission pointed out, is the persistence for the last ten years of an acute shortage of newsprint. Before the war, British newspapers used 1,250,000 tons of newsprint a year. In 1948, they were limited to 350,000 tons.

This shortage of newsprint has produced far-reaching changes on both the editorial and the managerial side of newspaper production. On the managerial side, perhaps the most important change has been the reduction in the space available for advertising. Whereas, before the war, the *Daily Mail*, to take a single example, carried an average of 1,308 column inches of advertising a day, in 1947 it carried only 326.

Another interesting point was made by Mr. George Blake in a little pamphlet, "The Press and the Public," which was published before the war in London. He proved that the political influence of a newspaper doesn't at all correspond to its circulation. The *Manchester Guardian* and even the small weeklies like *The New Statesman* or *The Economist* have influenced the political thinking and the destinies of Britain much more deeply than the *Daily Mail* or the *Daily Express* — with their mass circulation and in spite of all their lavishly financed crusades.

In 1947, the American Commission of Freedom of the Press published a report. Financed by the Encyclopaedia Britannica and Time, Inc., and headed by Robert Hutchins, Chancellor of the University of Chicago, the report was a careful study and analysis of the American Press. Its principal conclusions were:

(1) America's press reflects monopoly bias.

(2) The press has failed to meet its responsibilities toward community and country.

Here we are confronted again with the same problem that we have seen plaguing the other democracies.

Newspaper publishing has become big business. The American Commission estimated that today it costs $10 million to start a paper. 150 years ago, one needed no more than $2,000 to become a newspaper publisher.

The industrial revolution, the machine, the assembly line, has made its impact not only on our material life.

Of course, it is sad that like the former artisan, the modern journalist loses more and more his inner relationship to his work. With the exception of the popular columnists and reporters, the majority of newspapermen no longer regard journalism as a creative effort, an art, but as a job. The journalist no longer satisfies his urge for self-expression, but tries merely to make a living. Fewer and fewer newspapers reflect the personality of an individual publisher or editor. They have become, as it were, anonymous department stores, manufacturing and selling anything the public wants—from comic strips to news, from political commentaries to book reviews.

Of course it is regrettable that every year more local papers lose their independence and become added links in the chains that a few big corporations are throwing across the country.

Of course it is unhealthy that more and more American cities today are served by one paper only—or where two are published, both controlled by the same interests.

It is Utopian to expect that this trend can be reversed. Government-control, as we have seen, is certainly not a desirable solution.

Yet all these problems exist. They cannot be dismissed by repeating ever so often that "the American press is the best and freest in the

world," and that there is no danger of its masters abusing their power and influence since the American newspaper, whatever its editorial policy, presents the news straight and uncolored.

The *New York Times* a few years ago, proving this point, examined the claim that "ever since 1932, President Roosevelt's popular support has been in reverse ratio to his press support."

"But," the *New York Times* asked, "what do we mean when we say that the *Star-Mercury* supported Mr. Hoover in 1932 and Mr. Landon in 1936? We mean primarily that the *Star-Mercury's* editorial page was strongly Republican. We may mean that its special writers in the non-editorial columns were anti-Roosevelt. We might go on to charge—if that is the way we felt—that even in the case of a fine newspaper like the *Star-Mercury*, the straight news columns showed a tinge of partisanship.

"Yet in a vital sense, the *Star-Mercury* was not against Mr. Roosevelt, but for him in 1932 and 1936. This stalwart Republican newspaper could not help being for the Democratic candidate because as a good newspaper, it was bound to picture a state of things in the nation which made the victory of the Democratic candidate inevitable. The *Star-Mercury* in 1932 was not supporting President Hoover as long as it continued to publish its stock market pages with their devastating news, its general business pages, mirroring a state of prostration, its news of a vast army of men out of work . . . in short, the picture of a prodigious economic collapse."

Granted, the American press by and large tries honestly to be a truthful mirror of our times. But is that enough? After all, one could go one step further than the *New York Times:* To see this dreadful picture of economic collapse in 1932, the average American did not need to read any paper at all.

The American people may have the widest access to political and economic facts, but unfortunately this knowledge does not contribute much to a mature understanding of the vast and complex problems of our present world. Lost in a maze of facts and figures which contradict each other, the reader ends in frustration.

The American press has excellent columnists and commentators who are supposed to give the reader "the story behind the facts." In most cases they only give more facts and further details, selected to produce new headlines. Indeed, the headline is the end-all of American journalism. This process of condensation reaches its final form in the "digest" magazine.

"But the public does not like to think," is a pat answer. "The average reader doesn't read the editorials. He looks at the funnies and reads only the sports and gossip columns."

This is certainly no consolation and no excuse. But it is the central symptom of the whole problem. The shortcomings of the press—in every country—are the shortcomings of democracy. And it is therefore more than doubtful that the code of ethics the UN Commission drafted last month will bring concrete reforms.

The report of the Royal Commission stated it very well:

"The problem of bridging the gap between the rising standards of mental nutrition required for healthy citizenship in a modern democracy and the fare provided by the Press is not easily solved. For we face here something of a dilemma. In a competitive industry, the more scrupulous are always in danger of being undercut by the less. When this situation occurs in industry it can be and often is dealt with by legislation; alternatively, it is obviated by the establishment of a monopoly. The dangers which would attach to either of these solutions in the case of the Press need no emphasis.

"In these circumstances, we do not think it reasonable to lay upon the Press, and in particular upon the daily newspaper, the whole duty of resolving the problem which confronts us. Much help is to be expected from, and indeed has already been contributed by, the periodical press. Much is to be hoped from a gradual rise in the level of public taste and judgment as educational standards improve."

Recipe for Mass Circulation

News of the World, a London weekly, has the biggest circulation of all newspapers or magazines in the world—8 million. What is the secret of this success? George Blake, a noted British journalist, tried to find an answer to this question. He took a copy and measured the space which in this particular issue was allotted to the different subjects. That issue had 16 pages of 7 columns, each 22 inches high. The 2,450 inches of space were filled as follows:

Advertising—644 inches
Crimes and love affairs—547 inches
Sports—388 inches
Politics and economics—185 inches
Fiction—109 inches
Theatre, movies, radio—93 inches
Lost and found—Medical and legal advice—70 inches
Popular songs—67 inches
Society gossip—22 inches
Miscellaneous (crossword puzzles, etc.)—325 inches

Of the 547 inches (24 columns!) dedicated to crimes and love affairs, the largest space—112 inches—was reserved for matrimonial troubles (divorce and bigamy).

The Cost of Staying

By A. D. D. VICTOR

THE actual costs of keeping fed, clothed and amused are obviously a useful test of any nation, any civilization, any way of life or complex of laws and customs. One would suppose that tables of costs and incomes all over the world would be a monthly commonplace in publications concerned with the state of the world. For such tables would give the key to such crucial questions as which are the desperate peoples and which are the contented ones. A starving people is rarely satisfied with its form of government. Facts of this kind are a key to coming events.

Before using so dangerous a key, however, the reader is entitled to know of what uncertain elements it is constructed. In order to read a table of statistics with proper caution and modesty, it is almost requisite that one have compiled the statistics oneself. It is instructive to know some of the limitations that lurk in the all-too-simple statistic.

For example, the price of a dozen eggs will vary from city to city, from season to season, from store to store, and the quality of the eggs will vary. There cannot be devised an absolute figure for the price of a dozen eggs anywhere. Similar limitations affect incomes. The simple tag, "skilled worker," must be stretched to include a buttonhole-maker, a punch-press operator, Class C, a Goodyear shoe stitcher, and a carry-in boy in a glassware factory. And just after one has collected all these figures, the carry-in boy gets promoted, throwing the whole table infinitesimally out of line. Finally, very few governments even attempt to collect such statistics.

Haunted by such considerations, economists and statisticians generally develop an aversion for putting what facts they have out in the open. They take refuge in percentages and "index" figures (100 = 1938). They qualify, digest, correlate and sublimate the admittedly incomplete tables at their disposal. In the legerdemain of this inscrutable magic, the facts get lost.

But the facts have a magic of their own. They show the multiplicity of variations all over the planet. And this is the very factor that terrifies a statistician, even as it fascinates an ordinary human being.

Assuming that anybody over the age of 18 can make out a personal budget, it should be enlightening to write down what people actually earn in money (as nearly as can be found) and what they have to pay for certain basic necessities of life. These are facts of the kind with which everybody is familiar. Given them, anyone can arrange the figures to suit his own theory, or invent his own percentages and indices. The reader is invited to do so here. The figures will have no absolute sanctity but they cannot fail to shed a relative illumination on the way different peoples live. And hidden

McMahon

Alive

somewhere in these figures may be the answer to the riddle of the world.

Given the facts, the simple man can easily see how much meat he would eat if he were earning $20 a week and beef cost 90 cents a pound; or how often he would buy a suit costing $40; or how much energy he would put into devising personal economies or arguing against the government.

The cost of living table on the following page will show prices in a city retail store in most cases. The prices were taken for the most part in early 1950. Since they are shown uniformly in dollars and cents, this entails conversion according to some rate of exchange. UN statisticians in such cases convert at the free or selling rate of exchange, except in the sterling area, where the economies are controlled. There the predevaluation rate is preferred, as giving a more accurate picture of money's internal purchasing power.

The problem is to find a commodity which gives a rough, overall comparison among countries, to avoid the "weighting" of economists.

Here we run into trouble. Manufactured goods may be cheap in industrial countries, dear in agricultural ones, subject to protective tariffs and vary widely in quality. No standard radio, bicycle or suit is sold all over the world, in all the varying terrains and climates. Cheese varies in butter fat from farm to farm, not to speak of country to country. Flour moves in too narrow a range all over the world, to indicate much of anything. Sugar is also fairly evenly priced and is furthermore an imported luxury in most countries. Eggs spoil easily and are consumed locally to a degree that makes city prices highly uncertain and seasonal. Foods that spoil depend on the storage and distribution facilities in a country. They are scarcity items most of the year and almost valueless during the fortnight of the harvest in countries having few warehouses or railroads. Ham is not produced in large quantities and is largely a home-grown and home-consumed meat. It is taboo in Moslem countries, as is also liquor.

We are left with one food that is almost universally desirable (except in Hindu India), produced and distributed in large quantities and does not spoil quickly. That is beef. The price of beef is used here as the basis for grading the various countries. If anybody wants to grade them according to something else, the other prices are right out there in the open. But most of the time beef seems to be in line with the general average of food prices.

The USSR is included in the table but with a difference, since the Russian ruble has no existence in foreign exchange. There is not even an international black market in the ruble. The Russians have recently fixed its value at 25 cents a ruble, which is the rate of exchange used here to convert. But the Russian figures have real meaning only internally as relating incomes to costs.

Some other countries were asked for prices and incomes, but for various reasons could not supply them.

The countries are graded from left to right according to the price of beef, the highest at the left, the lowest at the right. In this table no attempt is made to allow for the relative incomes. But at the bottom of the table the average weekly incomes in each country are given for a primary grade school-teacher, a skilled worker and an unskilled worker. The reader can make a rough coordination in his head. Some items printed in bold-face type are emphasized as in some way significant or surprising or extreme.

As one reads the list of countries from left to right *(see following page)* the state of the world does literally arrange itself at a glance. The USSR leads all the rest. Two high-income countries, Switzerland and the US, pay a price that is absolutely but not comparatively high for their beef. But paying equally high prices are the three low-income countries of Western Europe where Communism has its strongest legions: Belgium, Italy and France. How a $20-a-week schoolteacher in Belgium can make a budget out of that column of prices passes understanding. The Italian is even worse off but of course he lives in a warmer climate. And yet these three peoples are of all Europe the most ingenious at solving the problems of eating. Even in the towns they keep chickens in the attic in wintertime and feed their scraps to a hutch of rabbits. The Italians get their green vegetables fairly cheaply and fill up on bread and pasta. They make a midday meal of a great heel of bread with chicory and oil. Such ingenuities constitute perhaps the people's chief defense against Communism, if the politicians cannot save them.

Following these three comes an extended group of semi-Socialist countries: The Netherlands, Scandinavia and the British Commonwealth, plus Israel. Communism is not a factor in any of them at present. Among these, India shows wages that are utterly out of line with the others.

One is struck by the cheapness of manufactured goods in The Netherlands and of cheese, which has just

Commodity Prices and Wages in 20 countries all over the world

Prices	U.S.S.R. Ruble = 25¢	BELGIUM Franc = 2¢	UNITED STATES	ITALY Lira = $.0015	SWITZERLAND Franc = 23¢	FRANCE Franc = $.0028	NETHERLANDS Guilder = 26¢	DENMARK Crown = 15¢	ENGLAND £ = $4.03	IRELAND £ = $4.03	INDIA Rupee = 30¢	SWEDEN Krona = 19¢	ISRAEL £ = $1.70	FINLAND Markka = $.0043	AUSTRALIA Shilling = 16¢	SOUTH AFRICA Shilling = 20¢	NORWAY Krone = 14¢	CHILE Peso = 1¢ plus	TURKEY Lira = 36¢	BRAZIL Cruzeiro = 3¢
1 lb. beef	1.50	.90	.85	.80	.68	.65	.47	.44	44	.42	.37 (goat)	.36	.34	.32	.32	.30	.29	.25	.18 (mutton)	.05 -.30
1 lb. ham	1.27	.90	.58	.95		.89		.63	.54	.54		.50		.36			.29	.51	.30	
1 lb. chicken	2.80	.85	.45	.88			.50	.60	.58	.60	.70	.30					.45	.25		
1 dozen eggs	1.50	.50	.52	.53	**1.08**	.60	**.72**	.40	.40	.60	.43	.50	.51	.52	.52	.60	.50	.37	.33	.48
1 lb. sugar	.85	.15	.10	.20	.14	.11	.10	**.03**	.10	.08	.17	.07	.07	.14	.08	.08	.04	.05	**.36**	.05
1 lb. flour		.08	.10	.09	**.18**	.08	.07	.07	.06	.04	.09	.06	.08	.08	.09	.07	.05	.04	.09	.11
1 lb. cheese	1.65	.70	.52	.60	.56	.77	**.29**	.40	.24	.45		.37	**.25**	.48	.32	.50	**.20**	.31	.45	
1 quart distilled liquor	1.90	3.00	3.00		2.50		2.10	3.00	**6.00**	**8.50**		2.70	2.00	2.60		2.40	2.90			
1 pair of man's shoes	40.00	10.00	9.00	7.50 -12.00	15.00	9.00	**4.70**	7.20	9.00	8.00	6.25	5.85	5.10	8.60	7.20	7.00	8.40	5.00	9.50	7.50
1 man's suit	100.00	40.00	40.00	37.00 -60.00	50.00	30.00	**14.50**	36.00	40.00	30.00		24.00	31.50	43.00	45.00	60.00	22.00	15.00	35.00	24.00
1 woman's wool dress	80.00	16.00 -24.00	15.00	37.00 -60.00	35.00	21.00	**5.20**	22.00	(rayon) 8.00	22.00	(cotton) 2.50	20.00	12.00	24.00	32.00	32.00	20.00			15.00
1 wool blanket		12.00	13.00	9.00	12.00	8.00	6.30	7.20	8.00	15.00	6.00	4.20	5.00		8.00	8.00	7.40	3.00	5.00 30.00	9.00
1 bicycle		60.00	40.00	45.00	75.00		23.00	40.00	44.00	42.00	45.00	40.00	30.00	52.00	48.00	40.00	37.00	25.00	42.00	**90.00**
1 cheap radio	120.00	50.00	20.00		45.00	33.00	21.00	32.00	34.00	54.00	37.00	25.00	**51.00**	**11.00**	58.00	32.00	37.00	16.00	42.00	**60.00**
Wages																				
week's wages of teacher	**17.50**	20.00	53.00	10.00	**45.00**	20.00	20.00	27.00	30.00	27.00	**3.00**	38.00	24.00	16.00	20.00	40.00	25.00	6.00	26.00	
week's wages of skilled worker	**10.00**	19.00	**60.00**	18.00	34.00	19.00	15.00	28.00	28.00	24.00	6.00	25.00	34.00	23.00	32.00	30.00	24.00	20.00	25.00	4.00 -20.00
week's wages of unskilled worker	**4.50**	14.00	**40.00**	12.00	28.00	12.00	11.00	23.00	22.00	16.00	4.00	20.00	22.00	15.00	29.00	(blacks) 5.00	20.00	4.00	10.00	2.00 -8.00

Minutes of working time required to earn enough to buy certain foods (Based on earning power of industrial workers)

	AUSTRALIA	UNITED STATES	SWEDEN	ENGLAND	NORWAY	CANADA	DENMARK	SWITZERLAND	GERMANY	HUNGARY	FINLAND	IRELAND	ISRAEL	AUSTRIA	FRANCE	ITALY	U.S.S.R.
1 lb. beef	22	29	33	38	41	42	53	65	67	70	74	77	78	92	127	136	254
1 lb. ham		28	45	44				116			78				80	300	466
1 lb. chicken		26	49					49									305
1 dozen eggs	53	**27**	55	57	79	33	108	80	298	140	109	170	77	244	106	112	158
1 lb. sugar	6	4	9	10	8	6	**4**	13	27	50	18	11	8	33	27	46	141
1 lb. flour	4	4	8	5	6	4	6	**19**	12	7	6	7	10	15	20	22	52
1 lb. butter	34	32	58	34	61	45	64	120	120	239	108	87	41	164	146	222	542
1 lb. cheese	25	26	36	25	**25**	38	36	36	85	100	76	69	**25**	132	122	151	

been released from rationing. The high price of eggs is attributed to a shortage of corn to feed the chickens. (Wages are extraordinarily low.) A sad note is the outlandish cost of whisky in the UK and Ireland. Israel shows a very cheap cheese, because the bulk of it is made from imported powdered milk and is low in butter fat content. The high cost of a radio is justified because few Israelites are content with an ordinary radio, which is manufactured locally, but demand a short-wave set to tune in on the Western world.

The Norwegian prices have been kept in balance with wages by the government's subsidy program. This has recently been modified.

Close to the bottom of this group is one entirely capitalistic nation, South Africa, which also boasts unusually high wages, except for the blacks who supply most of the unskilled labor.

At the end come the underdeveloped countries, Turkey and Latin America. Turkey has kept down both food prices and those for manufactured goods. The high price of sugar, mostly bought from England, is bad news for the Turk's sweet tooth. Brazil, where a pound of meat of some sort may be had for five cents, pays high for bicycles and radios, but clothing in the warm climate is reasonable.

Brazil and Chile give a sort of index for the rest of Latin America. The average Latin American gets 2400 calories of food a day. Brazil and Chile are just below this rate. Argentina and Uruguay get over 3,000, Cuba 2,800. Peru (and probably also Paraguay) gets 1,900.

The roughest sort of correlation between incomes and prices may be had by re-listing the countries in order of workers' incomes, taking the mean between skilled and unskilled workers' wages (except for South Africa, where the black's wage is meaningless to a white civilization).

On this basis the nations rank: US, Switzerland, Australia, South Africa, Israel, Denmark, England, Sweden, Norway, Ireland, Finland, Turkey, Belgium, France, Italy, Netherlands, Brazil, India and USSR.

This alignment may be roughly described as: first, capitalist countries, next a subsidized country (Israel), semi-Socialist countries (plus the special case of Ireland), then the troubled trio of Belgium, France and Italy, then the Latin Americans, then Asia, and at the bottom the USSR. A happy country should hold its position in income relatively to prices. But Belgium, France, Italy, Netherlands, India and the USSR have dropped spectacularly toward the bottom of the order. On the other hand, striking advances upward in the list have been made by South Africa, Australia and Israel. Turkey and Norway have also improved their positions. The others have pretty much held their own. Roughly, the nations that have advanced can boast relatively low prices in terms of income. Clearly, this is an arrangement that any nation likes. The reverse is what nobody likes.

Some more precise correlation than this of wages and costs is needed. Exactly this was produced, at the end of much research and calculation, by the US Labor Department last November.

This table is reproduced in a somewhat simplified form for which the Labor Department is not asked to accept responsibility. It uses costs and wages for various months at the end of 1948 and in the first half of 1949, and thus may be somewhat out of date by now, but not to any important degree. It excludes manufactured products entirely as too variable, noting that up to two-thirds of income usually goes for food. Finally, it works out "minutes of working time required by an industrial worker to earn enough to buy certain foods," which are the same foods used on the first table.

The list of countries repeats most of those used on the first table, omits some and adds some new ones. Between the two tables, the reader should be able to envision a pretty comprehensive picture of how people live all over the world.

The second table uses average prices for the whole country; the first table only prices in a city retail store. Furthermore, the final table varies from the first in using a generalized average wage for all industrial workers, skilled and unskilled. Thus the two tables do not correlate exactly in absolute terms. But it is surprising and reassuring to note how completely they correlate on a relative basis. (An exception is Israel, probably because the Labor Department figures reflect low wages of new immigrants who have not yet found their place in the economy.) The Labor Department adds some conquered countries and at least one behind the Iron Curtain (Hungary). But Italy and France are still in trouble. And the happy countries are still, beside the capitalistic, the semi-Socialist nations of Western Europe and the British Commonwealth.

The most shocking single fact on both tables is the tragic standard of living in the USSR. These figures must give the profoundest concern to Soviet leaders, not only for human and patriotic reasons, but because no regime can support itself forever on the backs of masses who must work nearly an hour for a pound of flour and nine hours for a pound of butter. But it must be noted that the figures do not wholly apply to organized workers, who get cheap housing, two meals a day at the factory, nursery care for their children and usually the added income of a working wife.

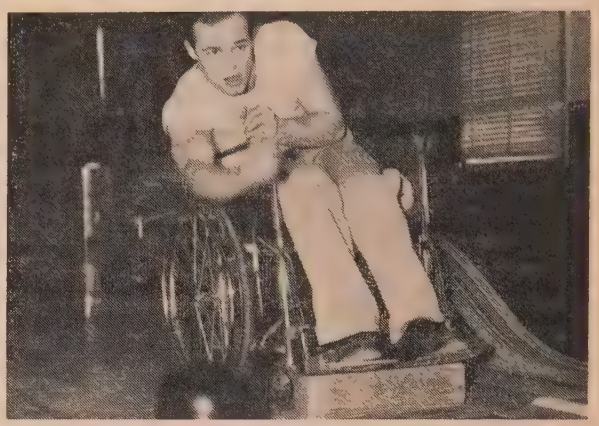
Both tables clearly characterize the impulses of Italy and France to embrace Communism as jumping from the frying pan into the fire. However, it is understandable why some Italians and Frenchmen want to get out of the frying pan. The disastrous condition of the poor man in these countries may be traced to the failure of the governments to adopt the semi-Socialistic measures long in force in Scandinavia and much of the British Commonwealth. The most privileged classes remaining in democratic Europe are in Belgium, France and Italy.

The ironic explanation for this is of course the Communists. Whatever the Communists champion, no self-respecting Liberal or Socialist can afford to endorse.

The result of this political paralysis: the cold figures shown on the tables on these pages.

The World on the Screen

UN World Recommends



THE MEN *(Stanley Kramer—U.A., American)*

because *this story of a scarred war veteran celebrates the triumph of moral courage.*

DIFFICULT YEARS *(Briguglio-Lopert, Italian)*

because *personal drama and history in the making are fused by the simplest means.*

LOUISA *(Universal-International, American)*

because *it gives a hilarious new twist to the eternal problem of family relationship.*

THE BLUE LAMP *(J. Arthur Rank—Eagle Lion, British)*

because *characterization and acting are unusually sharp and realistic.*

By JAMES S. CARSON

Vice Chairman of the Board, Colonial Trust Company
Chairman, Education Committee, National Foreign Trade Council
Chairman, New York World Trade Committee

All of us, including the most selfish, should give our best thought to the economic problems which confront us as a nation. Experience has shown that our personal economic fortunes nearly always rise or fall with the prosperity of the American economy. Today, the swing of economic trends here in the United States will to a large extent determine the shape of things to come, both commercial and political, in the entire world.

If this seems trite to the informed, it does not lessen the conviction of some of us who have tried to sound out public opinion, that it is necessary to repeat this thesis again and again. The two principal dangers ahead lie in the general economic illiteracy of the many as to the fundamentals involved in freer international exchanges of the world's goods and services and to the selfishness of the relatively less numerous individuals who give first consideration to immediate personal gains.

As one example of the latter, the writer recently received the following letter from the head of an old and very large textile firm. I quote it in full because it illustrates, in an exaggerated form perhaps, how selfishness and misinformation is a real danger to our future economic well-being. "May 5, 1950, Mr. James S. Carson, Vice Chairman, Colonial Trust Company. Dear Mr. Carson: In utter amazement I read excerpts published in the daily press of a speech which you delivered before the New York Trade Week Committee. Your proposal that we increase imports must, as you should realize, reduce by the same amount of imports the quantity of products which would be manufactured in the United States by American companies employing American laborers. If the United States is to try and help the rest of the world, we here must remain solvent and prosperous. If we are going to transfer American jobs to foreign lands, we will have not only a financial, but a complete business and social crash. I have not for many years been able to understand why certain interests can be so utterly selfish as to propose projects which will undermine our national economy. I assume that your bank might well make some profits by servicing some of your accounts which might import, but I daresay that the preponderance of your business and much the greatest amount of your profits are earned through servicing American businesses. You cannot play both ends against the middle. You cannot have prosperity here if competitive goods made abroad in countries where standards of living are so far below ours and where wages are anywhere from 4 to 20-odd times lower than ours are going to flood our markets here at home and put American workers out of jobs. It seems to me that you have fallen for the stupid, vicious propaganda put out by the Department of State and the ECA.

"If I happened to have an account in your bank, I assure you that I would immediately close it."

Dismissing for the moment the question of selfishness, this letter will be preserved by me as Exhibit A in my file of horrible examples as to how far a fanatical high protectionist and blind isolationist can go. The simple arithmetic of the actual situation might have spared him his denunciation of our Department of State, the press, the ECA and the writer. About 60% of our present imports are of raw materials, processed by labor here in the United States; 30% are of foods and beverages, and less than 10% of finished manufactured articles, many of these specialties and luxury articles. Without importation of raw materials from South America and other areas. I venture to say his own business might be ruined.

It is axiomatic that we must buy from the world if we are to sell to it. To exchange our goods and services for gold or IOU's is poor business indeed. Neither of the latter have intrinsic value in the sense of usability. This is one of the economic "facts of life" which is uncomprehended by too many individuals. Closing the dollar gap is of extreme importance in the present situation. but an informed public opinion is equally so if we are to attain this desirable end without dangerous delay.

Importing Prosperity *continued*

Recently, I talked to an intelligent labor leader who was dubious about letting down the bars on imports. He talked vaguely about slave labor and cheap labor. How much of the former exists is questionable and whether the latter is really "cheap" measured by US production standards is debatable. As a matter of fact, the American worker has at his beck more slaves than were ever dreamed of in the days of old. He utilizes them by pushing a button or pulling a lever. That is why Britain and other Western European countries find it so difficult to compete here.

Our educational efforts should be directed to Congress as well as to the voter. There is pending in that body vital legislation which is needed to facilitate freer exchanges of goods. Our customs procedure is so antiquated and obstructive as to make import business hazardous and unnecessarily expensive. A bill has been drafted to remedy this state of affairs but chances for its passage at the present session are not encouraging. We in the United States must simplify our customs so that the amount of the duty will depend on each product's export value. Under existing regulations the customs officer must determine both the export and import value, compare them and charge whichever amount is higher.

While it is true that we must buy more from overseas if we wish to sell more in those areas, the mere exchange of physical goods does not tell the whole story. In the twenty-four years between 1924 and 1948 the United States exported 101 billion dollars more than it imported. But during the quarter of a century mentioned above, we imported services in hundreds of millions for dollars spent by tourists abroad, for interest and dividends on investments abroad, for shipping and insurance services, and many others. These so-called invisible imports helped to close the dollar gap and it should be part of our educational efforts to encourage such expenditures.

Will American investments abroad account for additional millions? That depends on many elements. About 16 billion dollars of American money is now invested in foreign parts. The return on much of this is small, the risk great. Unless there is adequate protection and reasonable return, dollars will not flow overseas if more can be safely earned on them at home. Given fair treatment, capital should go abroad. It will materially help our world trade position.

Our closest tie with foreign nations is the commercial tie. People of different nations wish to buy from each other whenever it is to their interest to do so. It is to the interest of the United States to facilitate such transactions. Only one thing justifies disregard of this economic procedure and that applies to military considerations. Defense subordinates all other factors, but we are aiming for peace based upon a sound economy.

The Great Exception

The world has been given an example of economic sanity during the past two decades which perhaps has been too generally ignored. At the risk of oversimplification, I cite it.

Switzerland's prosperous state cannot be wholly attributed to the fact that this rugged country kept out of two World Wars. Much of her present prosperity is due to her economic sanity. It serves as an excellent primer; that little country buys from the rest of the world more goods than it sells to it. This leaves an unfavorable balance of trade. It takes care of her necessary balance of payments by increasing the invisible elements. One of the most potent weapons used by this little country which has achieved its enviable position in world trade is the utilization of the principle of two-way trade. There is a lesson here for what is now troubling the United States economically. Switzerland depends greatly on the sale of her exports but she has accepted the fact that she must import freely in order to sell widely. On a very much enlarged scale, this applies to the United States. In our own country, a great bulk of imports consists of raw materials which are processed here. The Swiss people have not limited their imports to the essential raw materials upon which their relatively important industries depend. Their purchases have included manufactured articles and luxury goods from abroad, all contributing to a higher standard of living.

In the matter of balance of payments the parallel may be carried further. Switzerland, a country without a seacoast, has two great resources which constitute the invisible items mentioned above. For centuries the picturesque little country has attracted tourists from all parts of the world. Her beautiful lakes, her mountain resorts, she has sold in services to those seeking beauty and recreation. Her hotels are famed as some of the best in the world. She has developed this phase of her economy most efficiently. In addition to her hotels and resorts the country has some of the best private schools in the world. Students come from every part of the world to attend these institutions. Since Switzerland is a three-language country—Italian, French, and German—the finish which such pupils receive there perhaps can be obtained nowhere else. To obtain this service as far as American students are concerned means an increase of dollars available for Switzerland. When we think of Switzerland, we think of cheese and watches, but Switzerland in her intelligently balanced economy program is a manufacturer and exporter of such heavy equipment as locomotives, diesel engines, and heavy electrical equipment. Speaking of watches, watchmaking was originated in Switzerland in the 16th Century and has flourished until today. It is the livelihood of countless wage earners who have through the years acquired remarkable technical skill handed down from generation to generation. The United States not only can import watches, clocks and movements, but also watch and clockmaking tools. A cursory study of the economy of this little country will justify the slogan of the New York World Trade Week Committee, "Buy An Import."

Ripples at Lake Success

"No, they have *not* reached an agreement. Someone's wife just had a baby."

SET well within the extra-territorial stronghold of the UN at Lake Success is a rambling old colonial farmhouse with a huge garden. This once had the status of a UN guest house. For three years, however, it has served as the UN International School, where 44 junior diplomats between the ages of four and seven make the days noisy. When the children graduate from the school's first-grade, they must leave UN territory to attend one of the public or private schools in the nearby villages.

But at the International School they breathe the same internationalism in which their parents are immersed. The teaching is bilingual, in English and French, and the staff, headed by an American, Miss Mary Jane Reid, is drawn from half a dozen nations. Naturally the children tell one another about their infinitely varied national customs, and the teachers try to assist in this process of international communication. For example, when rice is served for lunch, a set of 24 chopsticks is distributed to those children who would like to experiment with this more difficult technique of eating rice. All 24 are put to use. Some of the children actually contrive to absorb some rice.

December, however, is the bewilderingly international month, as each child introduces its family's way of celebrating the birth of Christ. The Norwegians put out a wheat-laden pole for the birds. On December 6, a Dutch child dresses as the bishop, St. Nicholas, and accompanied by Black Peter, inspects the wooden shoes the other children have put out, pointing out the good children and the bad. On December 13, the Swedes gather all the children around a teacher in the flowered hat of Lucy the Maiden (*Lucia Dagen*). The day before Christmas all the children try, blindfolded, to hit a stick against the Mexican earthen jar (*pinata*) suspended from the ceiling. Last Christmas it was broken by a little French boy and the candies and gifts spilled out to be distributed among everybody. For the parents, the children themselves baked doll-shaped cookies, in the manner of the Netherlands.

Even the golden cocker spaniel, Rippy, enters into the spirit of the thing and responds to salutations in five languages. This is not quite good enough, however, since the school has seventeen different nationalities.

Last month the International School gave a very successful garden party to raise funds. Assisted by the

"Back in the Conference Room they've just called him a 'lying, slandering hypocrite.' Think we ought to tell him?"

Ripples at Lake Success *continued*

proceeds, it will move next fall out of UN territory and into a new building in adjoining Parkway Village, where it will have room for children from three to eight, through the second grade. By then Rippy may have added a few more languages.

* * *

All the lights went out at Lake Success the other day. Some fault in the power system, which was repaired five minutes later. But in the meanwhile one of the inner offices was plunged into relative blackness. Here a young lady of the UN staff had been interviewing a male applicant for a UN job. His intellectual qualifications had seemed remarkably high but as the interview progressed, it turned out that he had been repeatedly rejected for other jobs. The lady could not understand it. She pressed her questions, sympathetically. What possible excuse could anyone have had for not hiring him?

Just before the lights went out, the applicant shyly admitted that he also had an imposing police record on a series of charges of molesting women.

When the lights went out, the young lady did not scream. She lit matches one after the other, until the lights went on again.

* * *

As the episode indicates, the UN's Personnel Division is as resilient and unastonishable as any similar force in the world. It has received applications for jobs from an insecticide expert, a rat exterminator and an undertaker. The last suggested that his work qualified him as an administrator, an economist, an artist or a staff counselor. A masseur insisted that the UN had openings for masseurs, that he had even seen a masseur's sign in the corridors of the UN. This raised the curiosity even of the imperturbable Personnel Division. The masseur took his interviewer to the door in question which was inscribed bilingually, "Men—Messieurs."

* * *

Two high school students presented themselves in the UN library last month with the biggest question in the world: "Could you please give us the formula for the atom bomb?"

* * *

Members of the UN Secretariat, who include 1,612 people whose homes lie beyond the borders of the US, are frequently asked to dinner by hospitable Americans. They have grown used to the gracious efforts of their hosts to prepare themselves for an intelligent conversation about the guest's homeland. This touching endeavor sometimes goes to remarkable lengths. A UN executive from Iran accepted an invitation to a home-cooked dinner the other day with pleased alacrity. Dulled by canteen and restaurant food, he was looking forward to a welcome change.

Seconds later, he was stunned to see that the chairs and tables in the living room were piled high with books about Persia. For a moment he was terrified, for his own knowledge of his country's history did not go much beyond that of the average educated Persian's. However, the lady apologized immediately, nodding at the books, "I did so want to talk to you intelligently about Persia. But I read so slowly that I've only gotten as far as 1,000 B.C."

The Persian sighed, and settled down to a very pleasant evening.

* * *

The UN organization does its best to save delegates from the legions of the autograph-book, grown overconfident from their successes with crooners and Hollywood stars. But it is not possible to watch all of the people all of the time.

Several weeks ago a handsome, ruddy-faced, bespectacled gentleman was spotted walking up and down at an exit, puffing on a cigar. A squadron of ebullient ladies descended on him, crying out, "You *are* a delegate!" "Please give me your autograph!"

The gentleman faced the attack with a twinkle, then assumed an expression of astonishment. He explained that they had made a mistake, that he was nothing more than a member of the UN secretariat, a very unimportant person indeed.

The ladies departed and the Senior United States Delegate, Ambassador Warren R. Austin, finished his cigar, and his train of thought.

—Hans Toch

"He said 'Wasser,' not 'Vodka'!"

UN Secretariat Softball League

TEAMS	WON	LOST
Security Guard	4	0
Document Reproduction	2	1
Purchasing & Transportation	2	1
Maintenance & Engineering	1	1
Telecommunications	1	1
Communications & Records "Lepers"	1	2
Astoria Documents	1	3
Communications & Records	0	3

The UN Blacks Out The Red Lights

By LAURA VITRAY

AT ACCRA, on the British Gold Coast, Mouma, native siren of the recently gay and popular "Piccin Club," is now languishing behind prison bars. Her show, much hotter than anything in Paris these days, was drawing an endless crowd of European customers, for a ten-shilling entrance fee. The attraction was a highly indecent performance by a troupe of young girls all under thirteen. Afterward, many of the spectators remained to sample the offerings of the bordello attached to the club.

At Frankfort, a poorly clad fraulein is mirrored in the light of a jeep as she seeks to entice its occupant, a young G.I. Such girls are a big problem for AMG.

Against such conditions many governments have been taking strong action in the pre-war, war and post-war years. France was made the administering authority of three international treaties for the suppression of white slave traffic, prostitution and obscene publications, of which the earliest was signed at Paris May 18, 1904. Three years ago the French Government asked that its functions be assumed by the United Nations. The request was granted, and a much stronger World Covenant drawn up, which now is awaiting signatories.

International white-slave traffic, which once accounted for a regular flow of young girls from country to country, and particularly from Central Europe to Latin-America, has a hard time today, both because of the action of states, and because of increased difficulty of moving across national boundaries.

But rolling back the front of the prostitution racket is by no means easy. For coping with organized prostitution two things are needful: 1) informed public opinion; 2) a way to take the profit out of vice.

Now, public opinion is against vice, as we all know, but seldom in an informed way. If you want to test the extent of your own knowledge, ask yourself these quiz questions right now:

1. Is venereal disease spread more rapidly by tolerated houses, whose inmates are subject to frequent health examination—or by free-lance prostitutes with no such supervision?

2. Does the recognized house serve to protect innocent young girls against rape? This question has significance in the light of the Kinsey report, which states that in a city the size of Cleveland (1,300,000) there are 41,470 contacts with prostitutes each week.

3. Do girls become prostitutes because they are bad, stupid, lazy, or for what cause? Can they be induced to go straight again?

One morning before the war I sat down on a bench on the outer boulevard, in a working-class quarter of Paris. Elise, a typical *fille de joie*, strolled along and came over to chat with me. She was young, and yet in the clear sunlight, her face showed marks of poor health and fatigue. I think she felt the need to talk with someone remote from herself.

She had come to Paris from the *banlieue* a few years before, she told me, and had worked at one miserable, underpaid job after another, until she allowed herself to be recruited by a

UN Blacks Out the Red Lights *continued*

maison de tolérance. She had hated it, she had had a hard time breaking away, but she had left, and would never go back.

"What do you do now?" I inquired.

"Now I have a room, and I work for myself."

"Is that better? Is it any different?"

"Different?" She laughed. "You don't know! You wouldn't of course!"

She was silent a few moments, and then she said: "In that place I had to see everyone who came, no matter how drunk or dirty or horrible they were! Fifty, sometimes sixty a day! Even more!"

"And now?"

"I can pick and choose. I have my beat, but I don't take everyone. Now I have *respect* for myself."

In many casual talks with prostitutes in Europe and the United States, I have noted the tenacity with which a woman will cling to that shred of self-esteem without which none of us can live. The thought comes out through many rationalizations, but it is there.

Once, as a reporter in New York City, during a search for a notorious vice-ring racketeer, I was assigned to a pre-arranged afternoon interview with the Madam of a "select" house, then occupying a grandiose apartment on Riverside Drive. No gentleman were present, but the Madam and her bevy of bleached blondes in negligées were all on hand to greet me. After some stilted conversation around the grand piano, we got down to earthy things. I shall always remember the bitter, raucous humor with which those girls wielded the tar brush over many of the city's big-shot entertainers, gangsters and business men, their customers. There was in it an undisguised eagerness to bolster their own self-esteem.

New York authorities assure me that all such establishments have been banished from the metropolitan scene, along with the racketeers of the international vice ring, and the cops who gave them protection. They say it is very difficult for a man seeking amusement to stray from the straight-and-narrow in Gotham today. I want to believe them. There are 5,000 annual arrests of free-lancers, half of whom are found to be diseased and are given compulsory treatment while in the House of Detention at Eighth Street. One Board of Health doctor gives his opinion that "only the dumb ones are caught by the police." The total figure is anybody's guess.

It is certain that in many American communities the vice racketeers are on the run. The notorious bull-pen at Reno, into the center of which I once barged, to see the inmates screaming their wares, was wiped out by a virtual uprising of the indignant citizenry. Spectacular clean-ups have occurred in Gary, in Norfolk, in Jacksonville, Fla., in Charleston, S. C., in Alaskan outposts and on the US-Mexico border. In all states but Nevada prostitution is now illegal.

Yet in many places organized vice still has a firm hold. The American Social Hygiene Association, which for years has aided communities in combatting the evil, reports that as of today the worst conditions are in medium-sized cities—those of around 100,000 inhabitants—and that the greatest deterrent to a thorough clean-up job is the popular conviction that if men can't go to houses, "nice" girls will be endangered.

Of course it is obvious that the house of prostitution, whether a swanky apartment or a bull-pen or a resort in a poor-class neighborhood, subjects inmates and clients to a spiritually humiliating and degrading form of sex experience. But that is not all that can be said against it. The French, who conducted careful surveys prior to ending all legalized prostitution in 1946, indicted the *maison de tolérance* on the following counts:

1) *It represents the maximum health hazard.* French medical men labeled it a "veritable breeding place of venereal infection." This is partly due to the sense of false security inspired by medical supervision—ineffective because of the large number of daily contacts. The danger is enhanced by the fact that the clientele constantly changes. The free-lance often has a small list of regular customers, thus reducing the risk of contracting and transmitting disease.

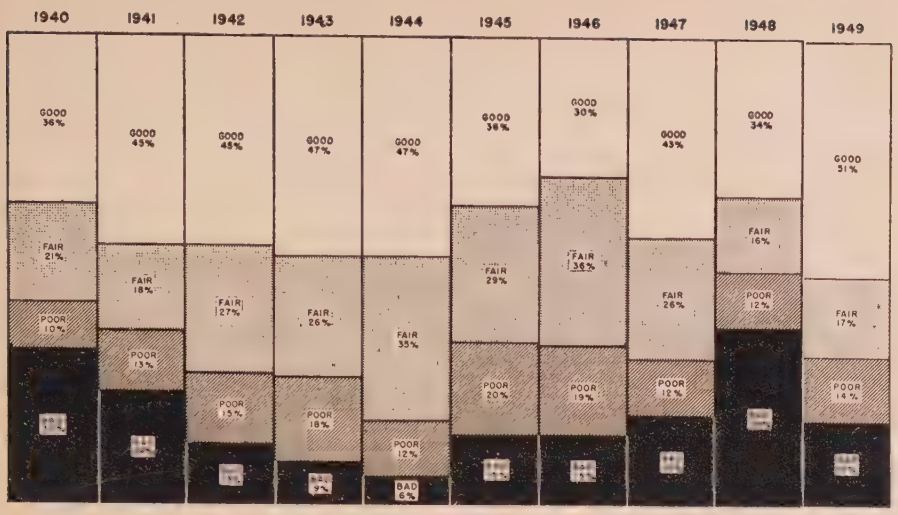
2) *Such resorts are a menace to teen-age boys as well as girls.* Young boys frequently, though illegally, are admitted, and subjected to grave moral deterioration and a long period of risk of venereal infection before they reach the age when they would marry. Young girls in the neighborhood of such establishments may be tempted by the imagined glamor to become "one of the girls."

It was on this report that the French National Assembly, in April

Germany

The wayward girl in the honky-tonk is an international figure. She may be seeking excitement, or already on the down path.

America—A Ten Year Survey



Organized prostitution dropped sharply in wartime, but rose when repressive measures were relaxed. This survey by the American Social Hygiene Association shows the relative number of cities with a good, fair, poor or bad record of vice over the past decade.

1946, passed the law that closed brothels, and made brothel-keepers, pimps, and women soliciting on the streets subject to fine and imprisonment. Sold at auction were the elegant furnishings of the notorious "Sphynx" back of the Gare Montparnasse, and of "122" in the rue de Provence, behind the Opera. Both places were turned into V.D. clinics. Moreover, a valiant effort was made to restore to normal pursuits more than 5.000 women who in Paris alone had been legally supplied with police cards.

Latest reports indicate that the clean-up has been a flop. Today the French prostitute has a dog on a leash, her alibi for loitering and for talking out loud. Before passage of the law, there were an estimated 30,000 prostitutes in Paris, 1,500 of them in houses, a total of 7,000 registered in some way with the police. A maximum reduction of 3,000 has been achieved.

Does this mean that progress is impossible, or that the French are more degenerate than Americans?

It would be unsafe for Americans to hide behind any such hypocritical facade. Moreover, the mere fact of outlawing vice is itself a gain—an important step toward recognizing the essential worth of every human being, as underwritten by the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. No young woman in France is now consigned to the social scrap heap—as the Germans did when they "conscripted" young girls of the occupied countries for prostitution, and executed them after they became diseased.

The real truth behind the failure of the French effort to rehabilitate prostitutes is summed up by the high official who said: "First we must rehabilitate the French economy." For a girl who can earn 40,000 to 50,000 francs a month on the streets of Paris today, will come near to starving on the 5,000 or 6,000 francs she can get in an unskilled job.

The problem is no different in the United States. Chief City Magistrate John M. Murtagh of New York told me recently: "The major cause of prostitution is economic. We are proud of having reduced vice here to an irreducible minimum. What has helped is the fact that the United States is enjoying an era of prosperity. The girls who come into court now are often newcomers, and of low-grade intellect. They are girls who in spite of the help and social protection we try to give them, have not been able to provide for themselves in normal ways."

Don't let's jump to the hasty conclusion, however, that poverty is the only factor, or even the main one, in explaining why girls go wrong. It may be the final contributing reason for a woman submitting to the prostitution racket, "the most vicious form of exploitation carried on for the profit of third parties."

Taking the profit out of prostitution means making it too hot for the brothel keeper who grabs 50 per cent of the prostitute's earnings, and the pimp who takes his 20 per cent cut. It means strong police action backed by public opinion.

Behind these sordid doings, however, lies the broad socio-economic picture: the environment of the town and of the home in which young women and young men grow up—often in surroundings of extreme

India

A "cage girl" prostitute in Bombay enjoying a brief respite from business. The new India has outlawed such conditions.

UN Blacks Out the Red Lights *continued*

drabness, ignorance and parental strife. It is natural for youth to seek gaiety and adventure—even if these can seemingly only be found in a smoke-filled road-house or honky-tonk. In such places the young girl who is unhappy and insecure at home progresses from casual romance to promiscuity, to prostitution and the point where she is a good prospect for the pimp or racketeer. The young boy who is her first date is the racket's future prospective customer.

Worldwide investigations made by the League of Nations years ago proved that seeking to curb the social evil by registering or inspecting or punishing prostitutes, is like seeking to put out a forest fire with a water pistol.

The United Nations Social Commission's international experts, basing their opinions also on the experience of many nations, see the ultimate answer, not in police action, however necessary—but in the *total social approach.*

This starts away back, when children are small, by seeking to create a wholesome environment. It provides social services to children in bad home situations, before their lives become permanently warped. For teen-agers, it replaces the honky-tonks with good lively centers for recreation. Through sex education, it gives young people an understanding of themselves and their true goals.

Such long-range community planning must be accompanied by total war on venereal disease. This means propaganda that reaches every member of the community, making it clear that treatment for venereal disease is available free and without humiliation. Treatment should be offered in general medical clinics rather than in separate V.D. centers, and should be accompanied by social service, 1) to assist the patient to continue until cured, in spite of difficulties or fear of detection at home or on the job; 2) to induce him to reveal the contact that was the source of infection, so that this person likewise may be persuaded to come for treatment.

Today, with such drugs as penicillin, there is great hope of permanently reducing or even eradicating venereal disease — but only by the *total social approach,* not by the population-sampling method of health supervision for prostitutes.

The new international Covenant for Suppression of Prostitution, adopted by the Fourth General Assembly. was drafted in the light of this present-day knowledge of the causes and the cure for the ancient social evil. Several of its provisions aroused sharp debate while it was in its early stages before the Social Commission —and may even block its final ratification by some of the major powers.

Covenant Meets Obstacles

Britain objected to Article One, which makes prostitution illegal—instead of merely outlawing commercial traffic in prostitution—on the theory that the oldest profession can never really be wiped out. France objected to the ban in Article Six on health registration of prostitutes. Although police regulation has been eliminated, French prostitutes, when known to the authorities, are now closely followed in socio-medical records of the Board of Health. To France, the total social approach appears too expensive at the present time. The French delegate emphasized that it is "impossible to create a new world overnight," and that provision should be made, at least temporarily, for medical supervision of prostitutes. To this India's representative retorted that prostitution must not be given a legal status even in the matter of medical examination, and that the French method still amounts to tacit legal recognition.

The colonial powers, particularly Britain, were strong in their protestations against being required to enforce the same measures for suppression of commercialized vice in the non-selfgoverning territories they administer as in the homeland. They contended that this was impracticable, and favored a "colonial clause" making such application permissive —or allowing colonial territories to adhere to the treaty themselves.

All these exceptions to the final form of the Convention were ruled out by decision of the majority of the nations. When the Convention came before the General Assembly, both Britain and France voted against it. The United States was among fifteen nations which abstained from the vote—and the US may be long in becoming a signatory. Here the argument is that it is difficult to pledge uniform repressive measures because of "states rights." These have not, however, interfered with US adherence, with special reservations, to various other world treaties—as in the field of labor and in the suppression of traffic in narcotics.

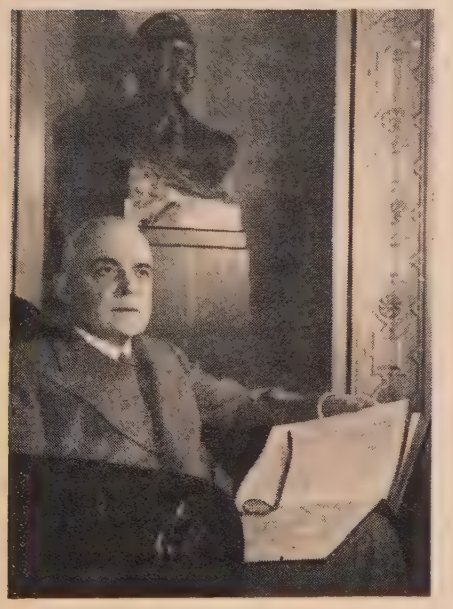
The essential for wiping out prostitution is to want to wipe it out. In wartime, when conditions in areas adjacent to US army camps became a grave threat to the health of hundreds of thousands of young soldiers, aroused public opinion caused action on many fronts. Federal, military and local forces joined hands. Brothel keepers and pimps were given a hard time. Honky-tonks were replaced by USO recreation centers. Congress in 1941 created a Division of Social Protection in the Office of Defense, Health and Welfare, and appropriated funds to help the states with V.D. control.

The very day Germany surrendered, and definitely with the surrender of Japan, the tide started moving in the opposite direction. Congressional appropriations were soon cut off, and the Division of Social Protection abolished. By 1948 there was a new high in commercialized prostitution in the United States. Concerted effort by community groups last year brought about some improvement. But the line is hard to hold.

The new UN Convention can serve as a rallying point for those who believe that a happier and a healthier world is both possible and desirable. Even before it is ratified by the nations, its articles can be studied and its principles applied in your home town and mine.

CANADA Looks at the Crisis and Beyond

By LOUIS ST. LAURENT
Prime Minister of Canada



I AM sending this message from Canada at a time when people all over the world are wondering about the future of the United Nations. Obviously it would be unrealistic to assert that the hopes which were engendered at San Francisco have been fulfilled. It appears now that it was unreasonable to hope that the United Nations would produce rapid and clear-cut solutions to all the baffling problems which might confront that organization.

The recognition of these hard truths has set in train two conflicting tendencies. On the one hand, there is discouragement at the lack of achievement of the United Nations. On the other hand, many of us have been stimulated to take stock, to reflect on what we could reasonably have expected the United Nations to achieve in the first few years of its existence.

The spirit of optimism in 1945 blinded many to the real obstacles which would have to be surmounted before the United Nations ideal could be attained. At that time the will to agree appeared to exist on all sides. If more than fifty nations did not all speak with one voice, at least they all subscribed to one great document. Many people allowed themselves momentarily to believe that the United Nations was already a unified international structure capable of acting and speaking for the world community just as a national government acts and speaks for the people of one state.

Only a very short time elapsed before the truth re-asserted itself—that the United Nations was an association of states bound loosely together by a common adherence to the Charter, and that the very language of the Charter was subject to interpretations varying according to the political philosophy and practice of different member states. Indeed, we have now come to realize that the Charter is only a foundation and that the conditions of stability and mutual confidence necessary to build on that foundation still require much further development.

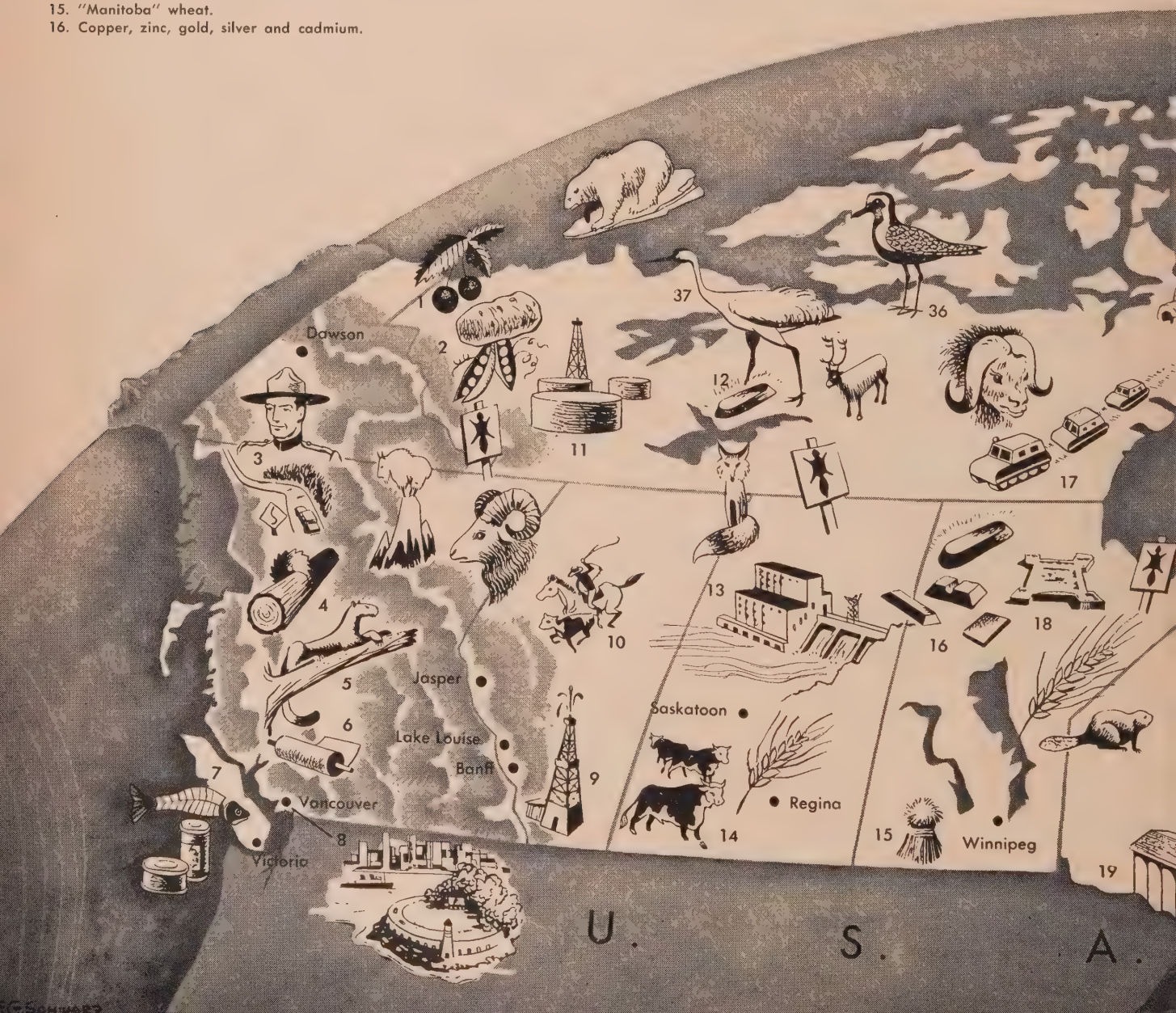
I suggest, therefore, that we should not despair at the failure of the United Nations to solve many of the problems which have been thrust upon it in the immediate post-war world. The course of wisdom surely lies not in despair or in cynicism but in a determination not to let the foundations crumble. We are faced with the need, at the same time, to devise practical means of dealing with immediate problems and to maintain sufficient faith in the ultimate objective of peace based on goodwill.

This is the simple doctrine of perseverance, based on the conviction that an international community of mutually cooperating states is both possible and desirable. It is thus predicated on the abandonment of some narrow concepts of national sovereignty, and it calls for constant emphasis by educators, writers, government spokesmen and public alike, on the ultimate ideal of a peaceful world community, based on mutual confidence in and respect for international undertakings. Meanwhile we dare not shrink from facing the unpleasant realities of the present-day world, when peace for ourselves seems to depend on preparedness to resist by force all possible aggression. Let us, however, never lose sight of the ultimate objective which we have pledged ourselves to attain through the United Nations.

CANADA

Key to Picture Map

1-2. Arctic vegetable crop of the Mackenzie delta.
3. Alaska Highway, patrolled by Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
4. Douglas fir logging in British Columbia.
5. Cougar.
6. Pulp and paper production.
7. Salmon and halibut canning.
8. Vancouver harbor.
9. Turner Valley oil field in southern Alberta.
10. Cowboy country.
11. Oil fields.
12. Gold near Great Slave Lake.
13. Island Falls power plant in Saskatchewan.
14. Beef cattle.
15. "Manitoba" wheat.
16. Copper, zinc, gold, silver and cadmium.
17. Tractor-drawn snow train on Army maneuvers.
18. Fort Prince of Wales.
19. Grain elevators at Port Arthur.
20. Hudson's Bay Company post.
21. Abitibi Power dam.
22. Pulp and paper.
23. Nickel, copper, gold, platinum.
24. Dominion Parliament buildings in Ottawa.
25. Mount Royal.
26. Shipbuilding.
27. Tuna fishing off Newfoundland.
28. Grand Falls, in Labrador.
29. Lemmings heading for sea and suicide.
30. American beaver.
31. Eskimo.
32. Icebreakers crossing the Labrador Current.
33. Meteorological station on Baffin Island.
34. The white whale or beluga of Hudson Bay.
35. Eskimo igloo.
36. Breeding ground of black-bellied plovers, other shore birds and ducks.
37. Undiscovered breeding ground of last 60 whooping cranes in the world.



By THE EDITORS

For too long Canada has been overlooked when the North American potential for peace or war was being estimated. The resources and potentials of the United States have monopolized the spotlight, for indeed the US achievement is spectacular. But the spectacular assets of Canada have hitherto been cloaked in a Canadian mental habit of congenital understatement. In this issue, UNITED NATIONS WORLD undertakes to crack this Canadian reticence. Apart from giving credit where credit is due, nobody can think accurately about the North American continent unless he adds Canada's assets to those of the United States.

Canada is the second largest country in the world, since the USRR began whittling off pieces of China. The state of Texas considers itself pretty big, but six provinces of Canada are as big or much bigger.

The old word, "inexhaustible," can be dusted off and used again for the mineral wealth of Canada. The possibilities have only been tapped but already the list includes gold, silver, copper, nickel, platinum, uranium, radium, cobalt, cadmium, tungsten, magnesium, mercury, asbestos, oil, iron and coal.

The chief treasure-chest is a geologic feature called the Pre-Cambrian, or Laurentian, Shield, a vast plateau dotted with round hills, lakes and muskeg swamp which embraces the whole of Hudson Bay and runs to the Arctic Ocean. On the picture map it runs from the oil wells at upper left to the Labrador waterfall at the right.

The second great fact of Canada is the Great Lake system which empties into the Saint Lawrence River. The project of the Saint Lawrence Waterway, now stalled in the US Congress, envisions a dam giving two million horsepower and deepened river channels to permit ocean-going ships to enter the lakes.

Meanwhile the belt just north of the lakes and the river is the heart of Canada. Nearly 90% of its booming manufactures are concentrated here, in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. In addition, Quebec produces most of the world's asbestos.

Westward the prairie provinces sloping imperceptibly up to the Rockies produce every year enough wheat for 92 million people. This is a high-protein spring wheat. Alberta also has coal, oil and natural gas. Saskatchewan (meaning "swift current") produced $100,000,000 worth of livestock in 1949.

Canada *continued*

The Rocky Mountain chain is only about 70 miles wide. Beyond it are some smaller ranges and a dry, fertile land sinking to the paradise of Vancouver and Victoria, warmed by the Japanese Current. Wealth here comes in the Douglas fir, salmon and halibut, fruit orchards and lead, zinc, silver, gold and copper.

All through this land skulk the useful fur-bearers: beaver, mink, marten, muskrat, ermine, otter, seal, lynx and white and blue fox.

Of small use to Canada thus far is the Arctic Archipelago of treeless northern islands linking Canada with Greenland and the polar cap.

But all this overlooks the area where Canada's history began: the Maritime Provinces. Here, in Prince Edward Island's Charlottetown, is the "Birthplace of Canada," the chamber where the Canadians decided to confederate in 1864. Here the great French explorers first arrived. Here the Gulf Stream sweeps in along the land to make the bathing warmer than in the northern United States. And offshore is a huge continental shelf which provides breeding grounds for cod, haddock, halibut, mackerel, herring and lobster.

The men now wrestling with this wonderland were formed by a unique history. They impress outsiders as bleakly truthful, stubbornly modest, impatient of argument and friction, reticent and somehow disillusioned.

Half English-speaking, a third French-speaking and the rest of German, Ukranian, Scandinavian, Dutch, Polish, Jewish, Indian and Eskimo descent, they are in fact nearly all the indomitable remnants of peoples utterly defeated in past wars. The French were abandoned by France by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1763. Most of the old English stock were the American Loyalists hounded out of the United States after the American Revolution. The Scots were the Catholic Highlanders whose clans were virtually dissolved by the English after the defeat of Culloden.

In 1763 Canada's manpower consisted of 8,000 Englishmen and 65,000 French Canadians. The English Crown confirmed the French in their religion, language and civil law, thus keeping them loyal during the American Revolution.

The population was enriched in the first half of the 19th Century by 800,000 English-speaking immigrants, mostly from Ireland. In 1869 the new Canadian Government bought the northwest territory from the Hudson's Bay Company and by 1885 the first railway ran from sea to sea. At the beginning of the present century, the population of 5,000,000 was augmented by 2,000,000 more immigrants. Today it is over 13,000,000, many of them first and second generation.

It is small wonder that every Canadian is bred in a tradition of compromise and realism. They do not boast of what they are going to do; they do not even claim credit after they have done it. A revealing sidelight is that the latest gifted "American" compromiser, President Truman's labor dispute mediator, Cyrus Ching, is a product of Prince Edward Island.

In one matter alone the Canadians have not been able to compromise among themselves. They have yet to agree on an official Canadian flag, though an interim standard with a maple leaf is displayed ceremonially.

The question whether the Canadians have been worthy of their enormous birthright can be answered easily. In material things, it is the world leader in the production of newsprint, nickel, radium, platinum and asbestos. It is second in woodpulp, aluminum and gold. But even more in spiritual things, it has improved the moral atmosphere of the planet. Above other nations, it has resisted the temptations of chauvinism. It has led in international compromise and cooperation and immensely strengthened the world's hope of rational freedom under law. Perhaps the spiritual things have been its greatest hidden exports.

UNW's Cues to Canada

Size: 3,849,997 square miles.

Population: 12,902,000.

Pop. per sq. mile: 3.3 (tied with Iceland).

Favorite foods: maple syrup, lemon pie, steak.

National sports: ice hockey, soccer.

National vice: fishing.

National motto: *A mari usque ad mare* (From sea to sea).

National French heroes: Cartier, Champlain, La Salle, Père Marquette, Brebeuf, Joliet, d'Iberville, Radisson, Frontenac, Laval, Papineau, Montcalm, Laurier.

National English heroes: Cabot, Wolfe, Selkirk, Vancouver, Carleton, James Cook, Mackenzie, Earl of Durham, Macdonald, Borden, Billy Bishop.

Name for a French-speaking Canadian: *Canadien.*

Name for an English-speaking Canadian: Canadian.

National surplus: fresh water (¼ to ½ of the world's supply).

National characteristic: to be in the middle.

National flag: none.

The Border

Golfers teeing off at the Gateway Golf Club in Saskatchewan drive into North Dakota.

Windsor, Ontario, across from Detroit, is south of over a dozen American states.

A woman in Quebec province has a parrot, a parlor in the US and a kitchen in Quebec. Because the US forbade the importing of parrots, she was obliged to keep the parrot in the kitchen, until she got permission from Washington to move it into the parlor.

Since Newport, Vermont, has the nearest hospital, some Quebec mothers cross the border to have their babies. These children carry dual citizenship and can vote in whichever country they happen to live.

The Silent Man Speaks

By BRUCE HUTCHISON

THE distinct personality of Canada, the inward nature of the Canadian species, is such a vague, shapeless and subtle thing that no one, stranger or native, has yet been able to identify it in words. At least we can isolate its most obvious component in one simple fact—that the Canadian is the last man to grasp the extraordinary success of his country. Canadian nationality, whatever else it may be, is the least obtrusive ever known.

Since the last war Canada has been literally the most fortunate country in the world. It enjoyed an uninterrupted boom even during the American recession of 1949, capital expansion proportionately much greater than that of its big neighbor, the second highest living standard in human history, exports and imports which have made it, with only 13,000,000 people, the third trader in the world market.

Nothing like this has ever happened anywhere to a nation of our population. While foreigners marvel, the Canadian is quite unmoved because he is the original immovable man. The core of the Canadian personality, long in existence but only discovered by the world in recent times, is this steady, cold and rather disquieting matter-of-factness. Whether we are modest as our friends say, or merely dull as some visitors find us, we are certainly the world's unequalled deadpans. That is why, when a Canadian voice is finally raised in the world it seems new and perhaps a little presumptuous. The dumb people on the cold northern shoulder of America are beginning to speak.

What has happened to Canada since the war looks spectacular and is unprecedented, but it has been accomplished by precisely the methods used for at least a century.

The Canadian method has always been to discard method, to make no plans, to disregard logic, to ignore theories, to dispute geography and defy economics. Only by this wild sort of pragmatism, this continual trial, error and infinite flexibility, could a handful of people, divided into two unassimilable races, have built a nation in the first place across half a continent, over badlands, plains and mountains, and then held it together against the massive, compelling magnet of the United States.

It is only by this same pragmatism, by solving problems as they arise without looking much beyond them, by doing the possible today even if it denies what was done yesterday and may be done tomorrow, by throwing all its energies into the immediate job and wasting little of them on the searching of the soul—it is only by its own peculiar system that Canada has survived, prospered and finally taken a modest but respectable place in the world.

In this process, obscure, amorphous and drab, Canada has learned some lessons which may be useful to the United Nations. It might almost be said, indeed, that Canada could not have lived if it had not learned long ago and applied the principles of conduct on which the United Nations was founded.

We have learned, to begin with, that two races, creeds and cultures can live in a single community on equal terms with full freedom for both. The combination of Anglo-Saxon and Gallic peoples within Canada is one of man's greatest triumphs over the barriers of race but, like everything in Canada, it has worked so smoothly, so little has been said about it, that we and foreigners alike take it as a matter of course.

Canada also mastered long ago the problem of a small nation living beside a great one. In the last eighty years, of course, the problem in Canada has never been to defend itself against an expansive neighbor. In the middle of the nineteenth century the fear of American pressure northwards forced Canadians to merge a collection of disjointed colonies and build a federal nation in self-protection but Manifest Destiny left its unsuspected creation alone. The Canadian problem, unlike that of many other small nations, has been to endure the warmth of American friendship which would have melted any material softer than the Canadian character, any structure less adaptable than Canadian nationality.

The problem has been solved. The relations of Canada and the United States are the most ideal ever known among men. All this has become a commonplace in both nations and any other relationship unimaginable. Only the stranger will imagine, however, that such a triumph of international politics was achieved without trouble, by mere chance. For the smaller partner it has been a perpetual struggle, and especially a struggle within itself.

A struggle, that is to say, to remain midway between the United States and the Commonwealth and not to be crushed from either side.

The Silent Man Speaks *continued*

At the San Francisco conference the vague status of a "middle power" was devised. This gave Canada a secret smile since it had lived as a middle power for nearly a hundred years. It had become by long experience the world's most adaptable middle man. By compromise, by dealing with practical affairs and not worrying much about abstractions, it had shown, long before the United Nations was dreamed of, that little states not only can live safely between great states of reasonable sanity but can draw them together.

Thus internally and externally anada is the product of the general deals which the United Nations was created to serve. Moreover, it can be safe only in a world which enforces those ideals.

A century ago Canada compelled the creation of the modern Commonwealth, as usual without realizing where the next step led. After two world wars Canada knew better than any British nation that the Commonwealth alone was not sufficiently self-contained, militarily or economically, to defend itself, to prosper or to resolve, within itself, its diversities of interests. Since it is for its size the most international of nations, earning a third of its living in world trade and lying directly between the American and Russian giants, Canada is pre-eminently dependent upon a United Nations which can enforce in the world the principles of conciliation and compromise already enforced within Canada's own range of power.

It is not these abstractions that the Canadian has in mind when he thinks of Canada for, to tell the truth, the Canadian is not by nature a deep political thinker and takes his politics, as he takes everything, with a notable lack of passion.

He thinks, first, of the huge and awesome physical fact of Canada, a presence which dominates his life and extends its cold, hard climate into the weather of his soul. The endless plains, the high mountains, the dark and solemn tundra, the great rivers moving in the night, the black stain of forest marching to the edge of the sea rocks are for the Canadian the constant conditions of life.

Always, in the din of cities, the Canadian feels the land. Though Canada has become largely an urban and highly industrialized society, still its inhabitants, by their fathers' history, and their own experience, are essentially an outdoor people, a people used to the tools of farm, forest, mine and sea, a people who burst from their cities as from a prison to return, in winter ski camps, in summer cottages and in their own gardens, to the soil which their fathers tamed and which, more than anything else, has nourished, shaped and colored their lives.

Unsophisticated Complexity

Mechanized, organized and educated, we are still, I suppose, essentially a primitive people in our thinking, or at least in our emotions. Not that Canada is a simple country. It is, economically, politically and racially, one of the most complex nations on earth. This fact, with all others of importance to us, we hide from the stranger. To the casual visitor Canadian society seems obvious enough, unruffled, friendly and efficient. Only the student, after long experience, can detect the baffling conflicts of interest, race, history and prejudice which daily are reconciled beneath the calm surface, reconciled not by plan, law or theory but by subconscious instinct. But we remain primitive in the sense that our attitudes are direct, blunt, perhaps a little naive. We are probably the least sophisticated people who ever built a modern state, and we have no real notion how we did it.

We are also a lonely people. Loneliness is the primal fact of Canada. Champlain shivering beside the frozen rock of Quebec in that first winter, the voyageurs pushing by birchbark canoe up the inland rivers, Mackenzie walking overland to the Pacific, and after them the farmer whose plow broke the prairie sod, the lumberjack who cut the coastal forest, the trapper who ranged to the Arctic, all these early Canadians were lonely men. They left in their sons a surviving sense of solitude and with it a strong sense of self-dependence.

Better than most the Canadian has always known that he must live by his own energies against a climate which alternately burns and freezes him, against rivers that flood his land, mountains that bar his movement, forests that march on his clearings, seas that pound his ships and harbors. He has built his cities against the climate, dyked his rivers, tunneled his mountains, chopped down his forests, learned to navigate his seas. Yet never for a moment, on the city pavement or in the new-plowed furrow, does he forget the climate, the land and the distances, in which the largest city is a faint glow of light, the railway a frail glint of steel and the whole population a pitiful corporal's guard, under siege and lost in this immensity.

The Past Is Present

From the first days of settlement the Canadian has been the product of a collision between his geography and his history, between the presence of his own land and a nostalgia for the land of his fathers in England and France. More than any man of the New World, he has preserved his links with the Old even while becoming as American as the people who use that name. Better than his neighbors, who cut the old ties decisively overnight, he feels his origins, the pull of the past, the values of older civilizations. He is a history-man and a geography-man in one body and this ambivalence is reflected in all his institutions of government, his laws, his habits of life and his outlook on everything.

You are unlikely to see any of these things on a visit to Canada. You will see the land and what man has built upon it. What lies beneath, no Canadian will explain or utter. No literature has set it down. No poet has found words to sing it. But, nameless and inarticulate, it is present in every Canadian.

On Top of the World

THREE natives of Canada. little Eskimo girl, daughter of Hudson's Bay Co. manager, and husky puppy form a happy arctic trio.

NORDIC feminine fashion favors the Pangnirtung parka, because its capacious hood is designed for carrying children.

YOUTHFUL mother (center) and grown daughter pose proudly with Canon Webster, the Anglican missionary at Coronation Gulf.

AT BAKER LAKE, Eskimo couple admires radio operator in a shack which was headquarters for Operation Muskox.

GOVERNMENT doctor T. J. Orford discovers Eskimo baby has tuberculosis. Mother has learned he must go to hospital.

Planning CANADA'S Foreign Policy

By LESTER B. PEARSON

Secretary of State for External Affairs

A NUMBER of powerful factors created by its geography, tradition, and political and economic life compel Canada to take a deep and lively interest in its external relations. We hold a large place in the strategic conformation of the North Atlantic: our oldest and most durable international ties are with the other nations of the British Commonwealth of Nations: we have fought from the beginning through two world wars: and foreign trade is in a very real sense the life blood of our economy.

In such circumstances no country could turn its back on the sway and tumult of events beyond its shores, Canada least of all. But our interest in foreign policies is not only a response to the compulsion of world conditions. We live in a world which is one, though not, unfortunately, in the sense that Wendell Willkie conceived. It needs for its preservation all the intelligent cooperation possible and we in Canada will seek every opportunity to contribute what we can towards this cooperation.

I can say quite frankly that the foreign policy of Canada is based primarily on the belief that the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty complement each other in their aims and purposes. We would naturally have preferred to reach that collective security, which we all recognize is an indispensable condition of peace and order throughout the world, through the medium of the United Nations; and adherence to its principles remains the cornerstone of our policy.

Through that great organization or by any other reasonable channel of discussion, we believe that genuine good will on both sides, and a sincere desire to reach agreement may yet find an opening from which we may begin the work of peace-building.

It is for this reason in fact that we also believe that the regional arrangements made under the North Atlantic Treaty are a great contribution to the political stability which is essential for the evolution of a peaceful international community. Those arrangements have been made with nations which are committed to the fundamental United Nations principles of cooperation and reasoned compromise and the chief concern of which is to protect themselves against attack. It is on this basis that Canada is a party to the Treaty.

A second point of departure of Canadian foreign policy is our strong and historically rooted bonds of tradition, culture and commerce with Europe. These too have expressed themselves quite naturally in the principles of self-help, mutual aid, and common political and economic aims which unite the North Atlantic community. For this reason we have always stressed the importance of Article II of the Treaty which calls for cooperation in the cultural and economic fields. At the recent London meetings of the North Atlantic Council, Canada agreed to the suggestion that it (with the United States) be associated informally with the Organization for European Economic Cooperation.

The North Atlantic community cannot, of course, remain free if it fails to create a solid economic base. For Canada this is a point of particular importance. For one thing, as the third trading nation in the world, and dependent to a very large degree on foreign trade for her prosperity, Canada must in her own interest as well as that of other countries, regain as quickly as possible substantial free trading markets. Hence the economic importance to this country of the revitalizing effects of the European Reconstruction Program in Western Europe. It is only one more proof that it is impossible for North America to try and solve her economic problems in isolation from Western Europe.

We have based our export-import trade on the principle that we must buy in order to sell. This has been difficult at times after the war in view of the complex problems of a shortage of dollars, which is again tied in with our dual role as a great world trader, and a member of the dollar area. Before the war we could sell to the United Kingdom and Western Europe, and use the proceeds to buy what we needed from the United States. Because of the non-convertibility of sterling and other soft currencies, we must try and redirect a large amount of our normal trade.

THIS does not mean that our relations with the United States are any less intimate. They are in fact so numerous and so close that we do not in most cases need any formal treaties for their regulation. Rather we incline to set up joint machinery for consultation and negotiation through which our common problems may be examined and worked out as they arise. Our relations, in a word, are founded on mutual respect and advantage. This, I believe, is recognized as clearly by the United States as by our-

selves and it is an important fact in the formulation of Canadian policy. Our American neighbor is a giant power but a good friend, and its representatives appreciate the double heritage enjoyed by Canada. For Canada is not only a bilingual country where the French and English of the Old World are the two national tongues: it is also, in another sense, "trilingual," for we "speak American" too. This is a symbol of the middle position we hold.

Canada is also a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. This association which has evolved in the midst of many unprecedented situations over the centuries, means that we have neighbors and friends, and the interests that go with neighborliness, in all four continents outside this hemisphere. Not the least important of these now is Asia. Here the other members of the Commonwealth are playing a conspicuous role in creating a democratic and stable area in Asia. They have given Canada a fresh and special interest in the problems of this part of the world.

As regards the problems of the Pacific in general, Canada cannot, of course, play as important a role there as in other parts of the world, nor do the resources of our population of some 14 million people permit us to make extensive commitments in both Europe and Asia. We are fully aware, nevertheless, of the tremendous events which are happening in Asia, and of the fact that whether they lead to peace and progress, or to reaction and war, Canada will be deeply and directly affected by the outcome.

Like other countries Canada is deeply concerned about the differences that now divide the East and the West. As we see it, the only alternative to war of any temperature is mutual accommodation and a fair recognition by each side of the rights of the other. But cooperation must be a two-way street. Within the limits of our resources and understanding we in Canada have during and since the war fully demonstrated our readiness to cooperate as fully and as fairly as possible. In the technical organs of the United Nations we have contributed funds and such counsel as we could.

If cooperation is the clue to a genuinely peaceful policy, it must be applied to all major international problems. Amongst these there is none of greater public interest and perhaps of greater importance than the question of the atomic bomb. Here is a weapon of immense destructive power, possessed by Russia as well as by the United States. To the people of all countries it is of the most poignant concern that their leaders and rulers should set aside their national ambitions and together apply themselves to devise a cooperative plan which will jointly and on equal terms preserve mankind from the disaster of aggressive use of this power and, instead, turn its immeasurable potentialities to the service of civilization.

Canada, which is one of the permanent members of the Atomic Energy Commission, has from the outset pressed for such a solution of the problem of control. I would be less than frank if I did not say that the failure to reach agreement is due to the refusal of one side of the dispute to submit its authority to the higher demands of a common control and of human welfare in general. Nevertheless, we must never cease trying for a solution. It is one of our cardinal aims to break down the fixed suspicions between East and West, and to convince Russia that its outmoded and archaic concept of national sovereignty must be radically revised.

Let me recapitulate briefly what appear to me to be seven of the primary aims of Canadian foreign policy, without necessarily indicating an order of priority. First, the attainment of collective security through the United Nations. Secondly, within the framework of the United Nations, and according to its principles, the strengthening of the North Atlantic community in every way—military, political, social and economic. Thirdly, the strengthening of our relations with the other members of the Commonwealth, and with the United States. Fourthly, the peaceful solution of the economic and political problems of the countries of South and Southeast Asia, and of the Pacific. Fifthly, the reaching of an agreement with the Soviet Union for the international control of atomic energy and the prohibition of atomic weapons. Sixthly, the improvement of economic and social conditions in the free world which will make it more difficult for tyranny to flourish and will enable our freedoms not only to be maintained in those countries which now cherish them, but be extended. Finally, the restoration of world trade to the greatest possible extent, the progressive lowering of trade barriers through the agency of the International Trade Organization, and a solution of the dollar-sterling problem and other related questions at present hampering full prosperity.

I have touched, of course, only very briefly on the principal problems facing us. There are many great issues in Germany, in the Middle East, in the lands of our Latin American neighbors, and elsewhere, in which Canada is involved or interested in a more or less immediate way. Whether it is through the United Nations or by direct negotiation, we endeavor to achieve the same end. In this short review I have attempted to indicate the main lines of Canadian policy and to show the importance we attach to cooperation in international affairs.

Like any policy of any country, Canadian foreign policy must accommodate itself here and there to the pulls of expediency and pressures from at home and abroad; yet it never succeeds in satisfying Canadian public opinion unless it is fundamentally a moral foreign policy, standing for integrity, cooperation and peace. Of course, we are old enough, despite our youth, to know that politics is the art of the possible. We are also sufficiently conscious of our own identity to pursue our own national interests. But I believe it is characteristic of our people to take a fairly broad view of our national interests in the international setting of which we are an inextricable part, and in our relations with others to see our interests as governed not simply by expediency and self-interest but in a very real sense by moral values. It is in this spirit that we try to respond, as fully as we can in this work-a-day world, to the high ideals of the United Nations.

A TRACTOR TRAIN hauls freight into the Northwest Territories. Aircraft spots the best route, delivers messages, spare parts to train.

Report On the Defense of America

By BROOKE CLAXTON
Canadian Minister of National Defense

THE two most powerful states in the world, the US and the USSR, lie directly south and north of Canada. On Canada's right flank, across the Atlantic, are its other allies. On its left flank, across the Pacific, is Communist China. Canada, in short, is in the middle.

Until World War II and the development of transarctic aviation, Canada had always felt itself reasonably remote from European or Asiatic battlefields. The average amount spent for defense by Canada in the ten years ending March 31, 1938, was $22 million. In 1949-50 Canada made a cash appropriation of $375 millions for defense. This year we are asking Parliament to vote $425 millions. That means $31.50 for each man, woman and child in Canada, nearly 18 per cent of the national budget and nearly 3 per cent of the national income.

The right place to defend Canada and what Canadians believe in is as far away from Canada as possible. The mobilization of all our resources would not enable Canada alone to meet an attack concentrated on Canada—hence the need for collective action and collective defense.

The most likely kind of attack on Canada anticipated by the best informed opinion would be in the form of diversionary raids, designed to panic North America into diverting a disproportionate amount of effort into passive, local defense.

One such adventure might be a raid through Alaska and down the Alaska Highway. Another might be the landing of a relatively small force by air somewhere else across the Arctic.

The territory of Canada is so vast that it is obviously impracticable to construct a chain or grid of radar warning stations similar in density and consequent effectiveness to the installations during the last war in the smaller areas of Britain or Germany; nevertheless, an early warning system to cover certain vital approaches and areas is being developed.

Whatever form the menace to Canadian territory might assume, it would be incidental to the most bitter and widespread conflict ever seen in the world. There hardly remains an inhabited point on the map too remote to be directly affected. Such a conflict, while constituting man's greatest failure to live intelligently with his fellow-men, would also, paradoxically, necessitate a degree of cooperation previously unimagined, among those nations and individuals who value freedom.

In the division of assignments, the United States has already taken upon itself the function of strategic bombing, as stated by General Bradley at a hearing of the Committee on Foreign Affairs on July 29, 1949. "We have repeatedly recognized in this country," General Bradley said, "that the first priority of the joint defense is our ability to deliver the atomic bomb."

Canada is unable to support the immense production and maintenance burden of a large strategic bombing force. The Canadian air force is concentrating on developing jet-fighter interceptor squadrons, employing the latest and best jet-fighters available. The United States day-fighter, the F86, will fill one part of the program, and a new Canadian all-weather

fighter, the CF-100, has been designed especially to meet Canadian requirements. The tests of the latter show that it is probably the leading aircraft of its type in the world, several years ahead of any other country. We have placed an order for the production of this aircraft.

We can only spend each dollar once, either on equipment or buildings or personnel. Here are some examples of the cost of equipment: a Patton tank $300,000; a 5.25" anti-aircraft gun, equipped and installed $600,000; a Mark 6 fire control radar set $100,000; a No. 10AA predictor $50,000; an early warning radar station from $2.5 to $3.5 millions; a new type anti-submarine vessel $8 millions; a long-range 4-engine bomber manufactured in quantity $3 millions; an airfield suitable for 4-engine planes or jets with the necessary operational accommodation facilities $15 to $20 millions.

In the Navy, Army and Air Force, we have today over 49,000 full-time active officers and men, another 48,000 in the reserve forces and about 23,000 civilians mostly working in dockyards, etc., or a total of about 120,000 engaged full time and part time on our defense. In addition, there is still and will be available for some time a proportion of the million men and women who returned to civilian life after their experience in the Second World War.

The Joint Air-Training Centre at Rivers, Manitoba, is devoted to the development of joint-service techniques designed to make the Army a mobile and flexible force, increasingly capable of dealing with any such incursion as might be expected. Two infantry battalions have been converted to airborne battalions. A third has commenced airborne training and a light battery will be air-trained also this year.

Contracts have been arranged with Canadair Limited for the purchase of 100 F86's at a cost of $30,211,190, which does not include the cost of engines, armament and radios.

The two-engine, two-seater jet fighter, CF-100, is currently going into production.

It is planned to fly the CF-100 non-stop from Canada to the United Kingdom. The flight of the CF-100 non-stop from Canada to the United Kingdom would be the first non-stop flight by a jet fighter across the Atlantic.

We placed a pre-production order for ten of these aircraft before the prototype was flown. Now the flight tests are well advanced and the aircraft has been found to meet and exceed our best expectations. Negotiations are under way to place an additional order for more of these.

Cold Weather War

A. V. Roe, Limited, with assistance from the Department of Trade and Commerce, is proceeding with the development of a four-engine jet transport. The Canadian aircraft industry is also producing North Stars, Beavers and Chipmunks.

For the Navy we have ordered nine new vessels, three of them anti-submarine escort vessels of a totally new type, designed and made entirely in Canada. This ship is, we believe, well in advance of any comparable vessel. The program includes a new transport ice-breaker specially designed for use in the Arctic.

New types of vehicles have been developed for transportation in the north. Trains of sleds and heated caboose-like huts mounted on sleds, towed by caterpillar tractors, have helped to solve the problem of transporting men and equipment in areas of extreme cold. An improved anti-freeze has also been developed and tested.

Development of the defense signal services with a tape-relay system for fixed military communications, along with advanced radar and electronic navigational aids for ships and aircraft, has called for a great amount of new electrical equipment. It has been decided to produce new high-powered radar equipment in Canada, thereby giving to Canadian electronic manufacturers experience and capacity invaluable in the event of an emergency.

As compared with 1939, Canada today can produce virtually every kind of military equipment. Canadian Arsenals, Limited, is now maintaining seven government-owned arsenals. The potential capacity of Canadian industry to produce war equipment is twice what it was in 1939.

Even during the second World War 70% of everything Canada made went to Allied countries. Incidentally, during the war Canada paid for everything she got from the United States and was the only country in the world to do so. In addition she paid in loans and gifts a total of $6.5 billions to the United Kingdom and other nations, during and after the war.

It is in the interest of North Atlantic security and the defense of North America that the industrial potentials of Canada and the US should be integrated as under the Hyde Park Declaration of April 1941. There has already been a beginning of trade in military equipment between Canada and the US on a reciprocal basis which is expected to amount this year to somewhere between $15 and $25 millions. This is a promising beginning of great value, inasmuch as Canada does not feel justified in adding to the adverse balance of dollar exchange, except insofar as purchases are necessary to meet essential requirements. Conversations on this subject with the administration and military authorities of the US have been cordial and understanding.

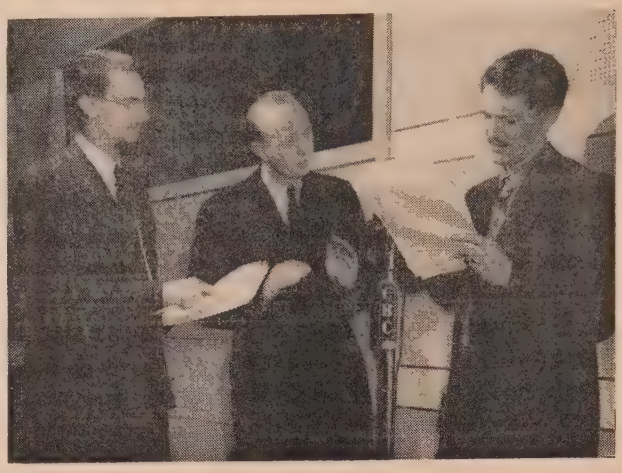
The Soldier's Role

It is a commonplace, now more forcefully demonstrated than ever before, that we cannot dissociate ourselves from the security of others. It is necessary for us to join with others to establish by free means within our free institutions, such an evidence of strength as will deter any ambitious autocracy from aggression.

This objective requires an informed public awake to the challenge with which these times confront us. The soldier, the sailor and the airman must realize that his calling is more than a job, but one on which his citizenship and all free citizenship depend. The soldier adds to his quality as citizen the ability to defend his rights and the rights of others. It is when those rights are menaced that they become most precious.

A CELLULOID gold rush is on in Canada's hopeful motion picture industry. Above is cameraman Guy Roe during filming of "The Stronghold."

ANDREW ALLAN (center), producer of the "Stage 48" series, rehearses with actor John Drainie (right) and author Lister Sinclair.



Profile of a Bilingual Culture

By TED ALLEN

To appraise properly the cultural record of this complex country, you must focus one eye on French-speaking Canada, the other on English-speaking Canada. This may make you feel slightly cross-eyed but, for the moment, it's the only way to look at us.

Quebec has four established professional theatre groups. The rest of Canada hasn't any. Until this year Quebec had Gratien Gelinas, better known by his stage name of Fridolin. When Gelinas translated his play, "'Tit Coq" (Little Rooster) and performed it for English-speaking audiences in Montreal, he not only bridged the language gap but gave birth to the professional theatre in English-Canada. He now belongs to all of us. You can focus your eyes back to normal when you look at Gelinas.

Note, however, that a French-Canadian had to translate his play and perform it himself before English-Canada could have anything worth crowing about, as far as the professional theatre was concerned.

Mr. Gelinas is the greatest theatrical personality Canada has produced. He's been compared to Chaplin; his humour is derived from the same source—out of humanity's tragedy. He's the giant on which Canada's future playwrights and people of the theatre will stand. In himself he combines playwright, star, producer, director and financial backer. For the last ten years he's been producing a yearly revue, in French, depicting the antics of his urchin, Fridolin. Gelinas' genius is tragi-comedy, and in this he's the epitome and expression of his people. Otherwise, how could he be great? When he tours his play through the Province of Ontario this coming autumn he will do more than present Canada with its first authentic Canadian theatre. He will be introducing French-Canadian life to the English-speaking population of our country and, with one play, will do more to make the two peoples understand each other than all the speeches and books on the subject ever written.

No one has been able to do for English-speaking Canada what Gelinas has done for French-speaking Canada. (Andrew Allan and his radio programs come near to it, but not quite. We'll come to Mr. Allan in a moment.) The reasons for Quebec's cultural pre-eminence are not hard to find. French-Canadians are concentrated over three million strong in one province, Quebec. The English-speaking Canadians are scattered ten million weak in nine provinces across the vast continent from Newfoundland to Vancouver.

Another factor which must not be ignored is the struggle of the French-Canadian during the past three centuries to preserve his language, his customs and his religion. The French-Canadian has maintained his personality and developed it in the struggle against English dominance. And incidentally, it is the struggle

against American dominance which is basically responsible for the high calibre of English-speaking Canadian radio. There's a moral here somewhere: A people who would develop its culture must fight for it, taking all foreign ideas which it considers right for it and reshaping them with the mark of its own personality. The French-Canadians have done this; the English-Canadians have only *begun* to do this.

French-Canadian writers have learned much from France, but modern French-Canadian literature is to French what American literature is to English. It is from the same roots but it is a different tree. Roger Lemelin, Germaine Guevrement, Gabrielle Roy, Robert Choquette and Yves Theriault, are our leading French-Canadian novelists, each writing of French-Canadian life and each interpreting different facets of it. The first three mentioned have all been translated and published in the United States. The others are not only unknown to Americans, but to their English-speaking fellow-Canadians as well. They are all, however, well-known in France.

What of our writers of English? Stephen Leacock is dead, but he's still our most famous. Leacock was concerned with the Canadian scene but his humour was not Canadian in the sense that Gelinas' humor is French-Canadian. (If I were asked what I considered *Canadian* humour I wouldn't know how to answer. I'd have to see it first.) Morley Callaghan is the dean of our living writers, and perhaps our most representative. His characters all lived in Canada, but were they distinctively Canadian, as distinctively Canadian as Gelinas'? (We now have someone to compare things with. Before Gelinas we didn't.)

A host of new writers has emerged during the past ten years, most notably Hugh MacLennan, whose three novels, "Barometer Rising," "Two Solitudes" and "The Precipice" were all published in the United States. MacLennan has just completed a new novel, "Each Man's Son," which will be published this autumn. It is laid in Cape Breton and can be described as a regional novel.

Our poets have also been regional in the sense that none has appeared to speak for our country, our people. Regions have been expressed; our nation, so far, never. The best of our poets is the Montrealer, A. M. Klein, who also happens to be an outstanding authority on James Joyce. Klein's poems are concerned mainly with Jewish and French-Canadian themes. It is significant that his best poems, published in a book called "The Rocking Chair," dealt primarily with French-Canadian life. E. J. Pratt, Earl Birney and Dorothy Livesay complete our group of poets worth mentioning.

The Battle for Expression

All the French-Canadian writers I've spoken with are aware that their work comes out of the experiences of their people, that it is a part of the struggle of French-Canada to express itself. If the theatre and literature of Quebec developed in the struggle for French-Canadian independence, then it might be suggested that English-speaking Canada will finally assert itself in *its* struggle for independence.

Alas, we didn't have to struggle much. England gave us our independence as soon as we were strong enough to demand it. No important playwright or writer of the past inspired us to rebellion or to hate.

We once had to rebel in 1837 in order to get a more representative government, but the leaders of the rebellion were crushed and representative government came about slowly, as a result of compromise. The aims of the rebellion were eventually won, but not as the immediate result of the rebellion. We do not, therefore, have a literature of revolution as the United States, or France, or the countries of Latin-America or, for that matter, most of the countries of the world.

We're aware we've become one of the "middle powers," whatever that means. To a lot of us it means we're on our own but aren't quite sure of where we're going. We know we're not Americans, and we're not English. We know what we're not, but we're still unsure of what we *are*. We're beginning to discover ourselves and we're beginning to assert ourselves, and all of this is *beginning* to be reflected in our literature.

The theatre which has existed in English-speaking Canada has been the "little theatre" which has kept alive the tradition and has trained our actors. Each year there is a Dominion Drama Festival in which all the little theatre groups across the country participate. An adjudicator (usually from England) gives the award for the best play (usually American or English), the best acting and the best direction. To date there have been no outstanding Canadian plays presented at the Drama Festivals.

If I've sounded hesitant about our English-speaking theatre I lose all hesitancy when I write of our English-speaking radio. In this field of mass communication we've acomplished something all Canada is proud of.

Our radio began, as did almost everything else in Canada, in Quebec. But it reached its glory when Andrew Allan came out of the west (Vancouver) via Scotland and arrived in Toronto to spearhead the only national theatre English-Canada has known—via the air-waves.

There *are* privately-run stations in Canada, but the two networks are government-controlled, and all radio is supervised by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The CBC's Board of Directors, not the advertising agencies, determine policy. And because the CBC is able to finance Canada's radio programs there is a place for our musicians, writers, actors and producer-directors.

Allan began his now-famous Sunday night Stage series in 1944 and has been going strong ever since. He has developed a corps of brilliant writers and actors around him who have been presenting Canadian audiences with radio-theatre comparable to the best and probably better than anything else in the world. Canadians listen to plays that could not be produced in the States because they cut across all taboos. Allan has

Profile of a Bilingual Culture *continued*

no censors except himself.

The outstanding radio-playwrights in our country are Len Peterson, Lister Sinclair, Tommy Tweed, Harry Boyle, Mac Shoub and John Bethune. Harry Boyle needs special mention because he is also program director of the Trans-Canada Network and is responsible for another exceptional radio program called "Wednesday Night." Boyle has managed to take an entire evening every week and present Canada with the best in opera, music, talks, stories and plays. Experienced producers like Esse Ljungh and Frank Willis in Toronto and Rupert Caplan in Montreal maintain the high quality of radio drama production we've now learned to take for granted.

Canadian radio has reached its present excellence because the people responsible for it have been concerned with raising the cultural level of our people and not with the selling of soap. As long as we keep it that way we'll have the kind of exciting radio we now have.

Before dispensing with radio another word must be said about Andrew Allan. His first stage play, "Narrow Passage," was produced this season by the New Play Society of Toronto. I didn't see the play, but I've read it. The sureness of form, the excellent craftsmanship and the things Allan has to say give promise that a major Canadian playwright is in the making.

What I've said for radio applies to the documentaries produced by our National Film Board which was founded by John Grierson during the war and became internationally famous under his aegis.

In the commercial field, the two largest motion picture studios are in the Province of Quebec, both in Montreal—Quebec Productions and Renaissance Films. Smaller film studios across the country are concerned primarily with commercial shorts. The two larger Montreal studios have made their bid for the feature market. Renaissance has produced one French-speaking movie. Quebec Productions, by far the most active in the field, has produced one English-speaking film and four French, and is currently producing a film in both languages.

The man in charge of production at Quebec Productions is a well-known Quebec radio producer, Paul L'Anglais who, incidentally, is fluently bi-lingual. If one had to single out someone as being chiefly responsible for Canada's film industry, the nod would go to L'Anglais. His first film, "Whispering City," made with Hollywood stars, was a débâcle, artistically and financially. Undismayed, he and his financial backers then produced a film based on the most popular radio serial in Quebec, "Un Homme et Son Péché" (A Man and His Sin), which L'Anglais produces over the French network. "Un Homme et Son Péché" has merged with the folklore of the province. A miserly character, called Seraphim, has become a part of the language. When the movie was made, it had an established radio audience. Its success was immediate and phenomenal, making back its cost in eight weeks at one theatre in Montreal. "Un Homme et Son Péché" can be described as the first Canadian motion picture, with an all-Canadian cast, all-Canadian technicians and a Canadian theme.

Since then L'Anglais has produced three more French films and has made a profit on all of them, with distribution in Quebec and France. He is now engaged in an experiment with a French (from France) production unit which, if successful, will result in large-scale production. The film now being produced will be made partly in France and partly in Canada, in two versions, French and English. The costs are divided.

One vital drawback to Canadian motion picture production has been the lack of bank financing. No Canadian bank will lend money to a motion picture studio to produce a movie. All of Quebec Productions' films have been financed by private capital. However, there is word from Ottawa that the government Bank of Canada may step into the breach.

If all this adds up to an impression that most, but not all, of the exciting things theatre-wise, novel-wise and film-wise are taking place in Quebec, I'm afraid it adds up that way because that's the way things are—except for radio.

GABRIELLE ROY

FRIDOLIN

World Trader Extraordinary

By C. D. HOWE

Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce

BECAUSE of the important place held by export industries in the pattern of Canadian production, our welfare is dependent on the existence of an international system which permits a large volume of international trade.

The Canadian economy is in a vulnerable position whenever our large customers are in difficulties. The United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries have been our largest and most dependable customers abroad, but after the war they lacked the dollars with which to pay. It is obvious that our exports will be adversely affected for some time to come by the financial difficulties of the sterling area. We have welcomed the marked improvements which have become noticeable recently in the financial position of the sterling area. Policies followed by Canada, indeed, have contributed in no small measure to the improvements which have been achieved by these countries.

Similar difficulties have been encountered in trade with our other traditional customers in Western Europe, for all of whom we have the greatest regard. Canada's efforts have been directed as much as possible towards assisting these countries as well in their efforts to achieve industrial and financial recovery.

Our largest industries have been established to extract and process our raw materials and natural resources for export to other countries. These export industries are at all times dependent upon the conditions of demand prevailing in world markets. We possess vast resources of raw materials and facilities for their development. It is true of most of the items in the Canadian list of export products that in terms of quality standards, or in terms of costs, they can meet any competition in the world.

In the commodity fields such as furs, lumber, wheat, newsprint, gold and the base metals, production has increased on a scale far beyond Canada's domestic needs. For example, in the years immediately preceding the recent war, Canada produced five times her own consumption of wheat, ten times her own consumption of newsprint and twenty times her own consumption of non-ferrous metals. This basic pattern of specialization has characterized all our national development.

Canada is in a stage of vigorous national development. Our economic growth may be compared with the rest of the world by the use of figures compiled by the United Nations. Between 1937 and 1949 the volume of industrial production in Canada rose by 71%. This relative increase was greater than that recorded by any other country. Output in the United States increased by 56%. In the same period, world production rose by about 40%.

The Canadian economy has grown in many directions. Canada with one-half of one percent of the world's population ranks among the first half dozen countries in commercial agricultural production, forestry, mining, fishing and manufacturing. The value of goods produced by our factories has increased eight-fold during the past fifty years. Manufacturing today accounts for twice as much of Canada's national income as does agriculture and actually for more than all of our primary and construction industries together. During this same period of fifty years, agricultural output has doubled and mineral output has been multiplied by six.

Of the $4.1 billion which Canadians have invested in new machinery and equipment for all purposes since 1945, fully half has been supplied by Canadian manufacturers. New lines, such as Diesel electric locomotives, farm tractors, jet aircraft and television, and heavy construction and industrial machinery including large diameter pipe and oil drilling equipment, have been introduced. Production of other types of capital goods has been expanded many times over.

In addition, a great volume of consumer goods has been produced to meet shortages created during the war years and the demands associated with a rising standard of living. The output of artificial fabrics, for instance, has risen 250% since 1939. Electric refrigerator output has gone up 400% and production of automobiles has risen 70%.

Canada's external trade relationships have demonstrated a remarkable stability over the years. Our prosperity and our economic welfare depend to a remarkable degree upon conditions existing both in the United States and in the United Kingdom. These two countries take 70 per cent

World Trader Extraordinary *continued*

of our exports and supply 80 per cent of our imports. Each of these countries in turn depends greatly upon Canada. The Canadian market is one of the largest import markets in the world. Canada is one of the largest customers of the United Kingdom and it is the largest single customer of the United States.

More than once the belief has been expressed that Canada would be forced by events to align herself with either the sterling area or the dollar area, to the exclusion of the other. This is impractical and unrealistic. We in Canada are not likely to cast our lot entirely with either one, indeed to do so would be to confess failure in achieving the goals for which we have striven. It is Canada's policy to keep the channels of trade open between the dollar and the non-dollar world. In our economic interest it is important to prevent the division of the North Atlantic community of nations into separate and divergent groups.

Some of the most awkward difficulties in international trade in these times arise out of the inconvertibility of currencies. If currencies are convertible, then you can take your money into the market places of the world to buy goods, whether it be dollars, sterling, francs, rupees or pesos. If currencies are not convertible, then you find difficulties in the way of spending Canadian dollars for goods in the United States or pounds sterling for goods in Canada. The result is that great stress is then laid on the bilateral balancing of trade.

Saving the Customer

The countries participating in the Organization for European Economic Cooperation were able in 1938 to run a trading deficit against North America of nearly $1½ billion and offset this with their dollar earnings from other sources. Since the war, Western Europe has obtained a large volume of goods from Canada and the United States, but these have been financed to a large extent by gifts and loans. A magnificent part has been played by the Marshall Plan in this. Canada has contributed her full measure as well of financial and material aid for the assistance of Western European countries since the war. It has been an important part of Canada's external policy to assist a number of our traditional customer countries that have been in difficulties. For the future, the viability of those countries depends greatly upon bringing their trade with North America more closely into bilateral balance. Their dollar purchases must be paid for, to an increasing extent, out of the proceeds of their direct sales to customers who pay in dollars.

Canada's stake in world trade is so great that she has accepted fully her responsibility as an importer. It has always been true in world trade that it is necessary to buy in order to sell. In the present situation this conclusion has taken on a new urgency and importance. The countries of Western Europe must now attempt to build up a direct dollar market for their goods in North America far in excess of the traditional volumes of their sales on this continent.

The United Kingdom and other countries of Western Europe are being forced today to do more than reconstruct the heavy war damage they all sustained. They must also readjust themselves to the effects of long-run economic changes which have occurred through the world.

Canada has taken a number of steps to promote the sale of goods from overseas in her markets. It is encouraging, for example, to note that Canadian imports from the sterling area increased from $346 million in 1947 to about $500 million in 1949. Even Canada's 1949 imports from Britain were only about 13% of our total imports. Yet this amount of imports that 13.5 million people in Canada took from the United Kingdom was more than the total imports that 150 million people in the United States took from the same source. There would seem to be plenty of scope still for the expansion of European sales in North America.

The dollar shortage has upset our traditional markets in other sterling countries, such as South Africa, Australia, India and Egypt. We have traditionally sold to these markets more than we have bought from them. Today our trade with the sterling area is coming into better balance, which encourages the hope that we can begin to raise the level of the totals. The same is true of our trade with other countries, in Europe and in South America.

Bonds With Sterling Area

Because Britain is among our oldest and most important customers, we have naturally given our major attention to this market. There are, however, several other important countries which are members of the sterling area, and we are interested in our trade relations with each of them individually. On the Indian subcontinent, for instance, there are three new countries with a total population in excess of 450 million. We in Canada are fully aware of the importance of India, Pakistan and Ceylon in our external trade. Australia and New Zealand have long been valuable markets for us and we look to them for some of their specialized exports. The colonial territories of the sterling area command a great deal of our attention. There are very special reasons why Canada is interested in maintaining and developing trade with the British West Indies, a market which, over many years, has been of special importance to many of our exporters.

It is the object of the Canadian Government to encourage two-way trade with all countries at the highest possible level. In 1947 our trade with the United States became so extremely unbalanced that Canada was forced to institute a system of controls directed primarily against imports from the United States. Since that time our position has been greatly improved and many of these restrictions have been removed. At the very beginning of these controls the Government made two points clear. One was that the import controls were

necessitated by Canada's balance of payments position and were not meant to be permanently protective, and the other was that they would be removed as quickly as the position warranted. Improvements can still be made in Canada's trade with the United States. In 1949, some 14 million Canadians bought nearly $2 billion worth of commodities from the United States while the United States with a population of about 150 million bought only $1½ billion worth of Canadian goods.

Canada welcomes the greatly increased attention that is now being given in the United States to changes in the administration of customs tariffs and in the levels of those tariffs. Just as the most serious financial problem throughout the world has been the shortage of United States dollars, so will the solution of the problem be assisted by effective efforts in the United States to increase their levels of imports. The multilateral tariff negotiations to commence in Torquay, England, this September, will be on the largest scale yet attempted. It is to be hoped in this connection that most constructive results will ensue.

Our broad policy in Canada is to pursue measures that will strengthen our position as a major trading nation, both as a buyer and as a seller. We wish to achieve this with a maximum emphasis on the expansion of trade and to avoid measures which are restrictive. We shall continue to bend every effort towards keeping the door open to the return of multilateral trading practices throughout the world.

The incalculable importance of that objective to Canada has never been clearer than it is today. Our prosperity will be closely identified in the future, as it has been in the past, with the state of world trade as a whole. In continuing to put into international trade, commercially, as much as we take out of it, we shall in the most effective way that is open to us be underwriting our commercial well-being and that of other trading communities in all quarters of the globe.

Canadian Exports

TO:	1938	1946	1949
United States	$270,500,000	$887,900,000	$1,503,500,000
United Kingdom	339,700,000	597,500,000	704,900,000
Other Sterling Area	103,200,000	307,200,000	310,100,000
Western Europe	67,900,000	263,900,000	236,000,000
Latin America	17,400,000	92,600,000	125,600,000
Other Countries	38,900,000	163,100,000	112,800,000
Total Canadian Exports	**$837,600,000**	**$2,312,200,000**	**$2,992,900,000**

Canadian Imports

FROM:	1938	1946	1949
United States	$424,700,000	$1,405,300,000	$1,951,900,000
United Kingdom	119,300,000	201,400,000	307,400,000
Other Sterling Area	66,800,000	139,100,000	186,800,000
Western Europe	39,200,000	38,300,000	83,900,000
Latin America	16,000,000	125,600,000	192,000,000
Other Countries	11,300,000	17,600,000	39,200,000
Total Canadian Imports	**$677,300,000**	**$1,927,300,000**	**$2,761,200,000**

Total Canadian Exports by Main Commodity Groups

	1948	1949
Agricultural and Vegetable Products (except Chemicals, Fibres & Wood)	$643,697,863	$773,006,888
Animals and Animal Products (except Chemicals & Fibres)	434,924,502	338,421,481
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	45,553,909	25,217,322
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	953,673,527	875,317,680
Iron and its Products	281,464,706	292,864,223
Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	395,498,211	426,607,610
Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products (except Chemicals)	94,914,548	73,710,209
Chemicals and Allied Products	79,840,361	70,697,937
Miscellaneous Commodities	145,420,458	117,117,628
Total Exports	**3,075,438,085**	**$2,992,960,978**

Total Canadian Imports by Main Commodity Groups

	1948	1949
Agricultural and Vegetable Products (except Chemicals, Fibres and Wood)	$349,919,261	$377,392,843
Animals and Animal Products (except Chemicals and Fibres)	84,701,655	74,096,446
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	350,619,180	333,031,836
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	73,729,968	86,326,584
Iron and its Products	782,255,184	891,551,452
Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	155,811,967	174,691,723
Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products (except Chemicals)	606,182,256	535,328,513
Chemicals and Allied Products	118,379,821	130,660,078
Miscellaneous Commodities	115,346,060	158,127,766
Total Canadian Imports	**$2,636,945,352**	**$2,761,207,241**

5,000,000 Tourists Can't be Wrong

By D. LEO DOLAN

Director, Canadian Government Tourist Bureau

CANADA is a lot of things to a lot of people.

To the fisherman from Ohio who tries Newfoundland waters for the first time it's the splash of a rising trout in North Arm Brook.

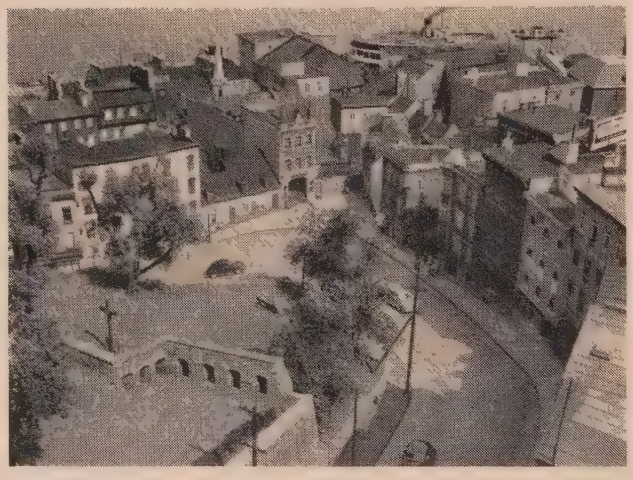
To the Montana hunter stalking big game in the mountains of British Columbia it's the chilling snarl of a nervous cougar.

To the Detroiter taking a fast weekend trip to Toronto it's the superb four-lane surface of the Queen Elizabeth Way.

To the New Yorker who flies to Montreal for a business-pleasure call it's a galaxy of eating places offering the kind of meals that gourmets write books about.

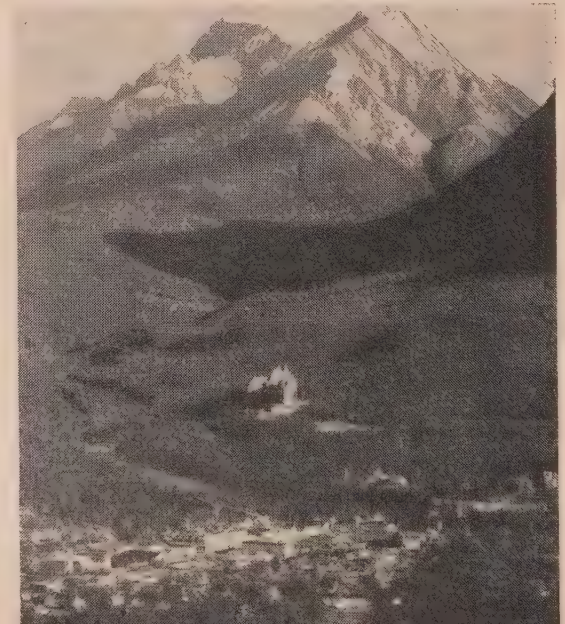
Canada has different meanings to all these visitors, but each interpretation increases a vacation reputation that each year brings an invading army of recreation-minded Americans more than millions strong.

The country's travel charm is apparent enough so far as scenery goes.



QUEBEC CITY'S lower town has access by road through city walls to upper town.

LADY OF THE LAKE is this Beauty Queen's title.



TOTEM POLES grimace at Kispiox Indian village near Hazelton, British Columbia.

BANFF HOTEL is luxurious civilization planted in the middle of sheer wilderness.

Its less obvious attraction lies in the character of its people, the leisurely tempo of their way of living, and the stuff of history which to many visitors is somewhat unfamiliar and completely intriguing.

Each of the ten Canadian provinces offers its own kind of vacation setting. In British Columbia the scenery is on the majestic scale, a happy combination of snowy mountain ranges, rugged coastal inlets and quiet countryside. It is a land of special delight for hunters and fishermen, and the country's most equable climate is British Columbia's finishing touch.

In Alberta there are Reservation Indians and cowhands, as of old, with the Calgary Stampede as the summer's highlight attraction. The province has over a score of dude ranches offering accommodation, riding and entertainment. Banff and Jasper are the magic names in Alberta, and both these national parks and resort towns draw many travelers to the heart of the Rocky Mountains. Lake Louise, near Banff, has been called the most beautiful single scene in North America.

Saskatchewan presents a vacation picture distinctly Canadian. Fishing ranks high in the province's appeal, and there are great areas of forest lands, lakes and rivers. Deer, bear, antelope and wolves roam the woodlands and brush country.

Manitoba, Canada's Keystone Province, is bigger by far than the combined states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa. The more adventurous visitors can hunt belugas, the great white whales of Hudson Bay, if they obtain a special license. Boats and harpoons are supplied at Churchill, and the big mammals weigh up to a ton.

About three-fifths of all visiting US motorists first cross the Canadian border at Ontario. The province equals the combined areas of the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. Within this great expanse lie two million lakes and over a hundred million acres of timberland. The province has 52 different vacation areas, and most every conceivable kind of holiday fun.

In Quebec, the New World's Normandy, there is the appeal of a bilingual culture against a background of ancient customs, handicrafts and communities dating back to Canada's earliest origins. Quebec City, capital of the province, is the only walled city in North America, and the Laurentian Mountains are the oldest in the world.

Historic New Brunswick, with its almost endless variety of fish-laden waterways and game-filled forests, combines sea beach with rugged cliffs, woodland lakes and river shore, rolling farmland and picturesque villages. There are hundreds of lakes and rivers, and some of the world's best salmon fishing. New Brunswick is one of the continent's best hunting areas, and has more than twelve million acres of woodland.

Nova Scotia is a land of legends. Practically every village has a story, and there is usually historic foundation for the tale. Hundreds of sandy beaches ring the province, and apple blossom time in the Annapolis Valley strengthens its inland charm. There are more white-tail deer per square mile in Nova Scotia than anywhere else in North America. Swordfish and tuna angling are bringing more US sportsmen to the province every year.

Prince Edward Island, known for its specialties of potato growing and oyster farming, is getting a well deserved name for holiday hospitality, too. This tiny island off the Atlantic seaboard is replete with history and adventure. Salmon inhabit nearly all its rivers, and rainbow trout can be found in lakes within 25 miles of the provincial capital, Charlottetown.

Newfoundland became the tenth Canadian province in 1949. Many place names on the island are reminiscent of the days when Frenchmen, Spaniards and Portuguese competed with fishermen from the west coast of England for the rich fishing grounds off Newfoundland's rugged coast. The interior of the province is a network of rivers and lakes where salmon and trout abound. Moose and caribou are plentiful.

That completes the roster of the provinces of Canada, but by no means covers the field of Canadian vacation attractions. For Canada is also winter host to many thousands of visiting skiers. Millions of dollars have been invested in facilities for the sport in the last two years, by ski hotel, chalet and lodge operators.

NOVA SCOTIA has the same bleak and rock-bound shore as much of New England.

Tourists Can't be Wrong *continued*

From the Laurentians to the Rockies new ski centres have sprung into being, and the old established ones have been materially improved.

Ski Time in Canada

Every major Canadian ski centre has tows or a T-bar lift, professional instructors, ski repair shops and comfortable accommodation for visiting sportsmen. The bigger centres are virtually self-contained communities, and few are far from urban comforts.

Variety of terrain and a stimulating winter climate are largely responsible for Canada's appeal to visiting ski folk. Quebec's rolling Laurentians offer some of the best Scandinavian-type skiing in North America. For downhill racing and exciting slalom runs the Canadian Rockies are unsurpassed. Some of the continent's most interesting cross-country terrain is in Ontario, where ski trails lead over gentle slopes through well-marked woodlands.

Ski time in Canada runs from December through March, and in a few areas as late as the end of April. The weather is crisp enough to stabilize snow conditions throughout this long season, and the snow lies anywhere from 20 inches to 20 feet deep. The Laurentian area of Quebec is the most highly concentrated ski development of all, and devotees come there from New England, New York, the Midwest, and even South America and Europe.

These winter attractions all add to the year-round importance of the tourist industry in Canada, which in 1949 established new records that show signs of being once again exceeded in 1950. Last year tourist revenues from other countries amounted to $288,000,000, of which $270,000,000 came from United States visitors. But Canadians travel too, and despite a much smaller population than their neighbor nation, they spent $164,000,000 in the US in 1949, and another $27,000,000 for pleasure travel in other countries.

The advertising budget allotted to the Canadian Government Travel Bureau to further this important industry, our second ranking source of United States dollars, was $824,000 for the 1948-49 fiscal year, and is $895,000 for the 1949-50 fiscal year, or less than one-third of one per cent of the annual revenues. All Canadian travel promotion organizations, including the Travel Bureau, the provincial tourist bodies, the railways, steamship lines and other transportation interests, last year spent about two and half million dollars on advertising in the United States, or less than one per cent of the US dollars the tourist industry brought into this country.

Today the tourist business provides more American dollars to the Canadian people than any other export industry, with the sole exception of newsprint. It is therefore no mean factor in the national economy. It is an industry which depletes no raw materials in this country, for our woodlands, forests and streams can be preserved by intelligent conservation methods for the generations to come. Its product consists in the main of accommodation and personal services for several million travellers each year, travellers who return to their own countries as the most effective ambassadors of goodwill it is possible to obtain.

Canada's Competition

Both 1948 and 1949 were record tourist years. There are signs, however, that the days of the easy tourist dollars are disappearing. Competition in the travel business is friendly but it is nonetheless intense.

In the year 1948, for instance, tourist promotion agencies in the State of California spent over $900,000 on advertising and publicity, more than the entire advertising appropriation of the Canadian Government Travel Bureau. In that same year other states of the Union spent some five million dollars on travel promotion on their own behalf. In addition to this US competition, Canada must face that provided by some 46 foreign governments which maintain travel promotion offices in the United States.

The Canadian Government Travel Bureau, a branch of the Department of Resources and Development, is the federal agency responsible for Canadian travel promotion and the overall interests of the tourist industry. Hon. Robert H. Winters is Minister of the Department, and the Travel Bureau has been operating continuously since 1934.

The Inquiring Tourist

Seventy-five persons, including representatives in New York and Chicago, staff the Travel Bureau, which last year handled over 320,000 individual enquiries from prospective tourists and mailed out over 2,000,000 pieces of promotional literature. It appears this volume of activity will be considerably exceeded in 1950. In the first four months of this year the Bureau handled over 188,000 enquiries from prospective tourists.

Our problem with respect to the United States, the greatest travel market in the world, is a peculiar one. The Canadian knows a good deal about events in the United States. He cannot help it, when he reads his newspapers, his magazines and listens to his radio. He does not always realize how little the average citizen of the United States knows of affairs in Canada, and indeed how little his neighbor knows of the simple geography of this country. The travel business does both a public relations and an information job for Canada.

It is believed the actual number of vacationists coming to Canada for holiday purposes last year was well over 5,000,000, and all indications point to an even greater total of tourist visitors in 1950. Both the Travel Bureau's enquiries and the returns on incoming automobiles at Canadian border points suggest the overall increase in the number of visitors this year may not be far short of 20 per cent over last year's figures—an all-time record in which Canada takes justifiable pride.

JAMES WILSON MORRICE:
"The Ferry, Quebec."

The Emerging Art of Canada

By H. O. McCURRY
Director, The National Gallery of Canada

EMILY CARR:
"Blunden Harbor."

THE story of modern art in Canada covers a period of only forty years from 1910 to the present. During this short time Canadian art has undergone more striking developments than at any other period in the three centuries of our history.

The rise of the modern movement in Canadian art is to be seen against a general background of realistic art in the period around the Confederation of the provinces (1867), when painting was first conceived of as a national expression, and when painters first began to explore the artistic possibilities of a vast new territory. But the more immediate setting is to be sought in the art of 1900, a time when influence from the fashionable academies of Europe determined not only the style but also in many cases the subject-matter of Canadian artists. It was not until a few years before 1910 that the two painters who gave the modern movement its first stimulus made their presence felt. Trained in Paris, James Wilson Morrice (1865-1924) and Maurice Cullen (1866-1934) by no means sought to reverse the Europeanizing trend, but the influences which they brought were new and decisive ones. Cullen used the light and

color of the French impressionists to reveal fresh aspects of our own landscape; and the cosmopolitan Morrice, a friend and contemporary of the French painter, Matisse, the English Conder, and the American Prendergast, interested Canadians in the decorative patterns of post-impressionism on his visits to his native Montreal and by frequent exhibitions there.

The way was thus ready for the full-fledged national movement launched by a band of vigorous young artists who came together in Toronto in 1913 and began to paint the rugged 'north country' of Ontario. To this movement A. Y. Jackson brought an impressionist training, the influence of Morrice and above all his own passion for the discovery of his own land, Tom Thomson (1877-1917) contributed a native genius and an intimate knowledge of forest and lake, Arthur Lismer and Franklin Carmichael (1890-1945) their feeling for rhythmic pattern, F. H. Varley offered an instinctive mastery of the brush, J. E. H. MacDonald (1873-1932) a poet's feeling for mood in landscape, and Lawrence Harris a dynamic conception of the forces of nature. These, with the exception of Thomson who was drowned in Algonquin Park in 1917, and with the addition of others who worked with them at various times, between 1920 and 1933, were known as the Group of Seven. They doubtless felt the general influence of a number of international style currents of the earlier part of the century—impressionism, post-impressionism, and expressionism—and of the art of various other countries—France, Britain, the United States and probably Scandinavia among others. But national feeling took precedence over all: it was a deep affection for Canada that fused foreign elements and transformed them into a single new entity, a style characterized by the strong, arresting patterns of tree and lake and hill. The austere and uncompromising manner of the Group of Seven was hailed in England and France during the twenties, when the first Canadian exhibitions were held abroad, as being powerfully expressive of Canada, some time before it was accepted as such at home. As C. Lewis Hind wrote in 1924, "There they were—these bold, decorative landscapes, emphasizing color, line, and pattern, giving the very look and feel of Canada, its color and character; young artists painting a young country superbly, through their temperaments, not literally—the subtleties of its winter snow, the roar of its weather, the glory of its autumn color . . ."

Painters of the same period in other parts of the country also had a message about Canada. William Brymner who directed the School of the Art Association of Montreal for a generation, was the inspiration of many of the young Montreal painters. Clarence A. Gagnon's (1881-1942) interpretation of the Quebec villages constituted a gayer and more decorative art than that of the Group of Seven working in the solemn northland. Two other independent contemporaries evolved individual styles of a high order. Emily Carr (1871-1945) had been painting in the Indian villages of British Columbia for many years when she suddenly came into contact with the Group of Seven in 1927, at the age of 56. Latent energies were at once released and a period of ardent creation began which lasted until her death at 74. Her rapid oil-on-paper studies reveal a vision of extraordinary intensity, while her canvases express in more concentrated and monumental form the fertility and luxuriance of the coastal forests. The art of David Milne is at the opposite pole: it is all refinement, but just as completely personal. The only Canadian to participate in the Armory Show of 1913—the inauguration of modern art in New York—Milne has not altered his style radically since that time. It is always quiet and delicate, depending upon exquisite patterns, unusual color harmonies, and effects of light and shade as elusive as those found in Chinese painting of the Sung period.

Art and Political Consciousness

The national movement in Canadian art coincided with the first great wave of national feeling which preceded the first World War and continued through the nineteen-twenties and thirties. By 1939, however, Canada had emerged as a world power, and her art at once began to show a greater diversity of style and universality of outlook. An interest in all new international trends has become very widespread among our artists. Yet one important group of painters such as Carl Schaefer and Paraskeva Clark with their strong landscapes, Charles Comfort with his clean, efficient line, and Prudence Heward with her powerful figures, proclaim their relationship to the 'austere' school. Several painters of animated genre, as exemplified by Pegi Nicol MacLeod, have moved away somewhat from the orbit of the Group of Seven's influence, but are still bound to it by their devotion to the Canadian scene. The sensitive, sometimes imaginative, work of a growing number of independent painters such as Lillian Freiman, Jack Nichols, Jack Humphrey, Will Ogilvie, B. C. Binning, and Michael Forster stands apart as an important category of contemporary art.

Finally, a group in Montreal which has sprung up mainly within the last ten years, looks to Morrice as the patron saint of non-particular, non-regional art and to John Lyman, a pupil of Matisse, as its senior painter. It has been most deeply influenced by the contemporary European schools of 'pure' painting—cubism, abstraction, and expressionism—and in particular by the School of Paris. But its members are no mere imitators. They include such creative painters as the 'classic' Goodridge Roberts and Stanley Cosgrove, the lively Alfred Pellan and Jacques de Tonnancour, the sombre Fritz Brandtner, the 'surrationalist' Paul-Emile Borduas, and a number of others. Bound up in this group's work, though by no means wholly determining it, is the aesthetic re-awakening of French Canada, the contribution of which will doubtless be a decisive factor in future developments.

All pictures courtesy of National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa.

GOODRIDGE ROBERTS:
"Nude."

DAVID MILNE:
"Rites of Autumn."

PAUL-EMILE BORDUAS:
"Phare l'Eveque."

A. Y. JACKSON:
"Algoma, November."

Canada Unlimited

By K. R. WILSON

RECURRENTLY in recent decades, it has been the pleasant habit of outsiders to look to Canada as the "Land of Opportunity." We had such a period in the early years of this century. There was another lush era of boom and expansion prior to 1929.

Today, history is repeating itself.

Canada is in the throes of an unprecedented capital boom; is again attracting new investment capital on a very considerable scale. Spurred by great new discoveries of oil, natural gas, titanium, iron ore, etc., a sum exceeding one-fifth of gross national production will be invested in new capital expansion during the present year. In the five years since the close of World War II, the total of such investment has exceeded $14 billion. That is equivalent to $4500 for each Canadian family.

What is the meaning of these impressive figures?

Do they forecast a new era of prosperity and growth for Canada in the present decade?

The present phenomenal expansion of Canadian industry and natural resources stems in large part from the last war. Canada was called upon during the war to develop thousands of new industrial skills and to expand, manyfold, the supply or production of materials required for herself or her allies. Following the war, a shortage of many key products spurred new discoveries and developments in Canada. The United States, for example, found many resource items in short or threatened supply. She turned to Canada as a potential producer to supplement what had earlier been considered inexhaustible domestic reservoirs. Thus a measure of Canada's present capital expansion is being financed either directly or indirectly by US funds or by earnings of US subsidiaries already established in Canada.

What are the highlights of Canada's present economic development?

What are its future prospects?

To gain perspective it is worth remembering that Canada took physical shape as a nation when the first transcontinental railway linked east and west in the year 1885. This great enterprise was one of the terms under which the Pacific Coast province of British Columbia entered Confederation in 1871. Population at that time was about 4,000,000. Even though Canada then boasted proudly that she was a "Dominion from Sea to Sea," there was at that time little more than a straggling line of provinces from Atlantic to Pacific. Political fates were dominated by the British government in Whitehall. Canada was merely a colony.

In the early 1900's a great flood of immigration paved the way for the challenge of the first great war. In 1914, eight million Canadians, in addition to supplying a sizeable overseas fighting force, set to work to provide wheat, nickel, timber and other basic sinews of war. Canada received also her first major incentive to industrialize.

Through these formative and significant years it was Canada's ability to export that gave her strength and prosperity far beyond what she could otherwise have achieved. Mostly these exports were wheat, cheese, gold, base metals, newsprint, timber and the like. Thus the combined onslaught (in the thirties) of world-wide trade and business collapse, plus catastrophic drought on the great wheat-growing prairie plains, dealt almost a death blow to Canadian development. The national income (now in excess of $13 billion) shrank to the crippling low of $2.4 billion.

The table on the opposite page summarizes Canada's growth in the last decade. Several important considerations arise from a study of these and related figures. Briefly these may be summarized thus:

1. The home market (consumer expenditure) in Canada has expanded at a rate proportionately much greater than the growth in Canada's export trade. This suggests that Canada is not so dependent on export trade for a high level of income and prosperity as she was ten years ago.

2. Canada's trade has shown considerable flexibility as between her two traditional trade connections (United States and United Kingdom).

In the first quarter of 1950, 64 percent of Canadian exports were going to the US. This compares with a long-term average of 38 percent. Seventy percent of all Canadian trade (imports plus exports) has been with the United States. This represents a new historic peak.

It is now estimated that resource developments now actually underway will add between $400 and $500 million of new annual exportable wealth (at present prices) within the next five to seven years. This covers such developments as Alberta oil and natural gas, Quebec's titanium, Ungava iron ore—plus enlarged base metal output, increased gold production and expanded pulp and paper facilities. Over and above this, potential developments of considerable promise include a vast aluminum program in British Columbia that could increase by 50 percent the wartime capacity of existing Canadian plants.

Since Canadian oil development has been much in the limelight since 1947, a brief review of present and future potentialities is in order. Since the first Leduc strike in 1947, Canada has increased its proven oil reserves to 1.4 billion barrels. (For comparison there are only four states in the US with proven reserves

exceeding a billion barrels. These are: Texas—13.5; California—3.8; Louisiana — 1.9; Oklahoma — 1.3). These proven Canadian reserves will make a major dent in Canada's present imports when a new 1150-mile pipeline links Alberta with the head of the Great Lakes in 1951.

What's ahead, if, as and when Canada doubles or triples her present proven oil reserves is another pipeline to the Pacific coast to serve Vancouver and the northwest US Pacific states. Eventually, as California wells lag behind demand, it's quite probable that Alberta oil will be a major source of supply for that expanding US territory.

Until recently Canada has lacked three great essentials to modern civilization — iron ore, coal and oil. True, there has been ore and coal in the Maritime provinces and coal in western Canada. But these have not been readily and cheaply available in the great industrial centres of the central provinces.

Now it appears that this dependence on expensive imported energy sources and raw materials is being greatly decreased. Iron ore has been discovered and developed along the shores of Lake Superior. A very large potential supply (10 to 20 million tons annually) is under option in Ungava, some 300 miles north of the St. Lawrence River astride the Quebec-Labrador boundary. Oil and natural gas will replace imports of both coal and oil imported heretofore for industrial, railway, heating and domestic use.

And for the future, Canada is the second largest producer of uranium. Presently the Dominion has only a small atomic pilot plant at Chalk River, some 150 miles north of Ottawa. But large-scale manufacture in Canada of both heavy water and plutonium, key materials of the atomic age, are obvious and inevitable developments of the next few years. Uranium, and now gold, are being mined 1000 miles north of Edmonton and 300 miles from the Arctic Ocean.

Iron ore, titanium and aluminum production have given new dimensions to Quebec province; plus a very recent new copper discovery on the Gaspé coast. Quite obviously the famous pre-Cambrian shield, which gave Canada its early prominence in silver, gold, copper and nickel some forty or fifty years ago, is beginning to disgorge new wealth.

These apparently unlimited prospects quite frequently give rise to eloquent prophecy about the numbers of people which Canada could or should support, in the future. Obviously Canada has presently a physical "plant" which might well support a considerably larger number of people than at present. But limitations of climate, plus the complexities of modern economic life, suggest that a "reasonable" target for Canada of the future is perhaps nearer the 25 million mark, than the quite popular figures of 50 or 100 million which are not infrequently bandied about.

Since the close of World War II, Canada has enjoyed her first immigration "boom" in many years. This movement seems now to be tapering off, due partly to currency restrictions; partly to the increased winter unemployment that was experienced this year due to unusual and unexpected seasonal and economic factors.

What seems required to provide continuity both of employment and capital expansion, is a further and continuing "upgrading" of Canadian output over the next decade or quarter century.

To illustrate: Canada originally exported much of her timber in the form of pulpwood. If sold in this form it would net $15 a cord or $58 a ton in the form of ordinary mechanical pulp.

But since the United States removed its newsprint tariff in 1911, Canada has developed a large and prosperous newsprint industry. Last year we sold some $340 million of newsprint to the United States alone, at a price of $100 a ton laid down in New York.

Whether, or how soon this greater freedom to "upgrade" the world's trade will become general, is still conjectural. Meanwhile Canada has been able to take advantage of her natural resources, plus proximity to the largest single market in the world, to at least maintain the trade which is so important to her well-being. She has also been able to make herself more independent of outside sources; has strengthened her own internal position.

A Decade of Canadian Growth

	1949	*1939*	*% Change in Constant Dollars†*
	(millions of dollars)		
Gross National Expenditure	15,943	5,598	+ 70
Consumer Expenditure	10,750	3,861	+ 74
Capital Expenditure	3,425	700	+160*
National Income	12,977	4,289	—‡
Merchandise Exports	2,993	943	+ 43
Merchandise Imports	2,761	719	+ 69
Gross Farm Income	2,715	962	+147
	1949	*1939*	*% Change*
Population (000 omitted)	13,549	11,250	+ 20
Civilian Labor Force (000 omitted)	5,090	4,300	+ 18
Bank Deposits (in $000,000)	8,177	3,144	+160
Production:			
Central Elect. Stations (million kwh)	42,103	19,405	+120
Newsprint (000 short tons)	5,176	2,869	+ 80
Steel (000 short tons)	3,187	1,551	+106
Nickel (000 short tons)	126	113	+ 11
Gold (000 fine ounces)	4,113	5,094	— 19

†Figures shown in preceding columns are actual totals in each year but percentage change is adjusted for price fluctuations over the decade.
*Excluding inventories. ‡Not available.

La Belle Province

By MAURICE L. DUPLESSIS
Prime Minister of Quebec

QUEBEC'S Citadel (above) commands approach to harbor. Famed Chateau Frontenac towers at left. Shown below in the rolling countryside of the St. Lawrence's north shore is the delightful resort of La Malbaie, also known as Murray Bay.

IN AN era when world conditions are making neighbors of distant nations through the urgency of solving their related problems, it must be of interest to note the results of a fusion between peoples of basically different racial origin, language and religious backgrounds wherever this has been successful. In looking for such examples certainly the Province of Québec provides a capsule embodiment of man's ability to lose part of himself in favor of finding something better gleaned from his neighbor who happens to be "different."

One need not enumerate differences beyond stating that between French and English there exists the natural antithesis of the stoical versus the volatile; impressions versus the sober planning; warm instinct versus controlled emotion. When the variance and annoyance of a different language is added, French-British history is not difficult to understand.

It is the everlasting tribute of the basic and transcending good sense of both peoples that in the Province of Québec, English and French have come to live side by side, working and playing in mutual respect and peace.

Particularly in the past ten years during which its 3,700,000 inhabitants have come to take a pride in the fact that they have cleared the hurdle imposed by inter-racial differences.

Today the French-Canadian, while proud of his heritage, is not considered a traitor for voting in Provincial elections for an English candidate, albeit the French influence is paramount in civil and provincial matters. But the inevitable feeling of "difference" confines itself to such healthy signs as exemplified by the fact that Montréal's big league hockey team is backed by French and English, alike, despite its name, "Les Canadiens," whereas the Montréal International League baseball team is called "The Royals." Even in old Québec City, where more than 90% of the population is French-speaking, the major hockey team bears the English sobriquet "Québec Aces."

In modern Québec, French and English discuss their respective traits quite openly and often with amuse-

ment. Each knows pretty well what to expect from the other.

It is upon this foundation that Québec has compiled an amazing record for social advancement, industrial growth and exploitation of its almost fabulous natural resources.

An example might be cited in the development of tourism as an industry in Québec. Until some 15 years ago Québec was, at best, a "one-season attraction." That season was summer, during which many American fishermen and motorists made the short drive from nearby major centres, such as New York and Boston . . . just a day's run from Montréal. Québec's picturesque atmosphere had long been a drawing feature for summer tourists with its exquisite churches and shrines, its historic splendor, the quaint Old France customs and architecture.

At that time it was considered that Québec's long cold winters and heavy snows were an unassailable detriment to a year-round tourist industry. However, over the years a handful of English-speaking citizens doggedly pursued interest in winter sports, primarily skiing. In the early days a sojourn into the now-famed Laurentian Mountains (that escarpment which stretches out for 100 miles almost directly north of Montréal) was an experience to remember.

The northern mountain dweller was essentially a poor farmer, existing upon the produce of his own fields, virtually hibernating once the great snow blanket descended. Early skiers, pushing northward in this area had the queer feeling that the natives tolerated them as fanatics who didn't know enough to come in out of the cold. They would peer out from their icicle-draped windows at these pioneers, shake their heads, and then return to cluster about the central stove.

Within fifteen years their own children were destined in many cases to become experienced resort hotelkeepers, champion skiers, and community-minded planners. This transition was to be repeated in such internationally-recognized winter resort haunts as the popular Eastern Townships, a mountain area 100 miles southeast of Montréal near the growing industrial centre of Sherbrooke; the Lac Beauport area, fifteen miles outside Québec City; Valcartier, also close to the ancient capital. Today, in both winter and summer Québec's climate, its glistening lakes in summer, its rolling snowclad mountains in winter, continue to act as magnets for valuable trade to Québec as a whole.

Some idea of Québec's position in the realm of tourism is to be obtained from the impressive figures shown in 1949 when of $300,000,000 revenue to Canada as a whole, Québec accounted for $127,000,000 of the tourist income.

XXth Century Treasure Hunt

The exploitation in recent years of Québec's tremendous mineral wealth is a similarly breath-taking story.

It was with the opening of the remote Gaspé Peninsula that rich iron ore was found in this quaint once-sleepy fishing area which forms the south shore of the St. Lawrence, stretching down to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In the past few years oil has been located in Gaspé—oil in sufficient quantities to attract world famous companies which currently are planning to develop this district. Such a fulfillment of present blueprints will see still another portion of Québec blessed with plenty and a new industrial position in the moving modern world.

In the past three years mining men have spoken with great hope of new gold, iron and coal deposits located some 270 miles from Montréal in the Lake Chibougamau district halfway between Lake St. John and James Bay. Magnificent prospects are foreseen there with the definite advantage that these mines will be the closest in Canada to deep-water transportation. The thriving city of Chicoutimi is only 120 miles distant with ocean vessels berthed in its well developed harbor. In addition Québec's Labrador coastline has disgorged the greatest untouched iron deposits discovered in North America.

Throughout World War II, Québec's virtually inexhaustible forest lands supplied the great maws of American journalism with pulp and newsprint, with "La Belle Province," now in the forefront as a world producer of this vital commodity. Bustling Three Rivers, clinging to the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, half way between Montréal and Québec, is the world pulp and paper capital.

That Québec has been the fastest-growing province of Canada during the past decade has been in no small way the result of its limitless endowments of fresh water which have been harnessed for power to turn the wheels of industry. Québec's power is capable of supplying light for not only Québec's needs but, if necessary, to all of Eastern North America. Québec's present power capacity represents 53% of the total Canadian output. Plans show that by 1952 Québec will have increased its present capacity by 11%. A matter of $70,000,000 alone is being spent on the great No. 2 Beauharnois project.

Labrador's iron will receive a $200,000,000 investment with a new 360-mile railroad. Québec and Newfoundland will benefit from initial outputs of an estimated 10,000,000 tons a year.

Planned Prosperity

In the years between 1935 and 1950 the growth of the manufacturing power of Québec has jumped from $770,000,000 to an amazing $3,000,000,000 annually. This has not come about in haphazard fashion or by mere chance. Québec has had the natural resources, granted, but long range intelligent planning, plus hard-working, cooperative efforts by both the Government and the people of this bilingual province have brought a new sense of ability and responsibility that each year carries this melting pot of French and English genius further to the fore in the fast-changing world of 1950.

Whether one dwells upon the sport pages or among the reports of industrial achievement, or merely thinks in terms of seeking a "Sportsman's Paradise" for vacationing—the impression grows that the Province of Québec holds a very good place not only in the economic picture of Canada but of the entire Continent.

The Last Kingdom in America

By BLAIR FRASER

NOTHING annoys a Canadian like the question "What taxes do you pay to King George?"

Few seem to believe the answer: "None at all." But now there is a colony of resident Americans in Alberta, at the newly developed oil fields, who *know* Canadians pay taxes to King George. On the oil from most Alberta wells, they pay 12½% royalty to "the Crown."

Even Canadians get confused trying to explain that in this case "the Crown" means the provincial government of Alberta, a quite commonplace set of politicians. It's not as simple as in Britain, where a king reigns but does not rule, and a central parliament is genuinely supreme. The same king reigns in Canada, but Canada has 11 parliaments, one national and 10 provincial. Each is more or less sovereign in its own field of jurisdiction, and each supports a government that speaks in the King's name.

Often His Majesty "in the right of the province," as the jargon has it, finds himself violently at odds with His Majesty "in the right of Canada." There has never been a case of His Majesty suing himself in court, but there might well have been. Federal and provincial politicians are continually bickering, and all of them while in office are "His Majesty's advisers."

The contradiction arises from the Canadian crossbreed of American federalism with the British parliamentary system. Like the United States, Canada has a written federal constitution which defines and limits the power that each of her 11 parliaments may exercise. Like Britain, Canada has a governing Prime Minister and Cabinet responsible to an elected parliament, which may at any time turn it out of office, yet deriving its power in constitutional theory from the Crown.

Nowhere is the theory more remote from practice than in Canada. The Governor-General, the King's personal representative in Canada, is no more than the symbol of a symbol, the shadow of a shadow.

Provincial Lieutenant-Governors are an even fainter reflection of the royal authority. They are appointed by the federal Government and they do, once in a long while, refuse to sign a provincial bill until Ottawa has had a look at it.

In Ottawa and the provinces alike, the real authority lies with the Prime Minister and his Cabinet, which means, in the final analysis, with the Prime Minister.

Nevertheless the government really is responsible to Parliament. It can bring in no legislation Parliament will not swallow, and woe betide any Government which forgets that fact.

Canadians often use "Parliament" and "House of Commons" as interchangeable terms, but the usage is incorrect. Parliament has a second Chamber, perhaps the queerest legislative body left in the world: the Senate. It was set up to be a check on the impetuous will of the elected Commons, like the British House of Lords; and also a check on the dominant majority, like the United States Senate. (Each major region of Canada, though not each province, has equal representation in the Senate, regardless of population.)

These 96 elder statesmen are appointed for life, nominally by the Crown, actually by the ruling Government. With very rare exceptions a senatorship is a reward for political services rendered. The result has been to convert the so-called Upper House, designed to provide a "sober second thought" upon Canadian legislation, into an ever-green pasture for decayed political wheel-horses.

Constitutionally the Senate has the same power as the Commons, except that of introducing money bills. Acts passed by the Commons can be vetoed by the Senate, as about 150 have been in the 83 years since Confederation. Any Government long in office can build up an impregnable majority in the Senate (at the moment it's in real danger of becoming 100% Liberal) which means that any newly-elected Government, of a party long out of power, is invariably faced by a hostile majority in the Upper House which remains undisturbed for years.

Senators, once appointed, are responsible to nobody, but their old political prejudices tend to persist.

So the real legislative authority, and the real watchdog on the Government, is the House of Commons—262 members elected for not more than five years at a time. Each M.P. represents a "constituency," a specific fraction of the country, whose boundaries are redrawn by Act of Parliament after each decennial census. The principle, if any, on which constituencies are drawn is obscure. They vary in population from the Magdalen Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with 4,690 electors, to the mammoth York East (outside Toronto) with 80,689; in area from the Yukon, 685,000 square miles, to urban ridings of a square mile or less.

Individually the private Member of Parliament, or back-bencher, is an inconspicuous soul who leads a rather dull life. Party discipline is strict in Canada; preferment seldom awaits the M.P. who speaks his mind too freely or ignores the party line in public. To the superficial observer it often seems that an M.P.'s principal duty is to sit, listen and vote—the right way.

But this cynical judgment is wrong. However humble and silent he may appear, and however docile on minor issues, the M.P. collectively does hold the power of life or death over the Government. It can hold office so long, and only so long, as a majority of M.P.'s are willing to vote for its policies.

This power is seldom flaunted in the open. But in the privacy of party caucuses the back-benchers can, and often do, assail the Government with harsh home truths. Their advice is not invariably followed (for one thing, it's seldom unanimous) but it does carry real weight.

The individual M.P. is the only person for whom the Canadian elector votes. The Prime Minister's name appears on the ballot only of his own constituency (Quebec East, in Prime Minister St. Laurent's case). The leader of the next most numerous party in the House (at present the Progressive Conservatives, led by George Drew) becomes Leader of the Opposition, and gets a salary of $10,000 besides his $6,000 indemnity as M.P.

Two other party leaders get unofficial recognition, but no extra salary, in the House of Commons. M. J. Coldwell heads the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (CCF), a mildly socialist coalition of farm and labor votes. Only 18 years old, the CCF has managed to elect one provincial government, ranks as official Opposition in three other provinces and includes at least one federal M.P. from all the major regions except Quebec.

The other minor party in Canada is Social Credit, founded about 15 years ago and dedicated to the currency theories of Major Douglas. It too has achieved power in one province, Alberta, and from Alberta it sends to Ottawa a handful of M.P.'s. Unlike the CCF, though, it has no strength anywhere else in the country, and its "national leader" Solon Low is rather overshadowed by the Premier of Alberta, Ernest Manning.

Major parties in Canada are still Liberal and Conservative, as they have been since before Confederation. Liberals have been in power at Ottawa most of the time since 1896, and continuously since 1935. They now have more than 190 supporters in a House of 262.

Conservatives, who added the word "Progressive" to their name eight years ago in a vain attempt to woo the western farm vote, have had only five years in office since the end of World War I.

Europeans may be puzzled, though Americans should not be, by the extraordinary longevity and vigor of the two old parties. Like the Republicans and the Democrats, they look to many observers like identical twins.

As in the United States, party strength in various regions is partly the accident of history. The conservative South has been Democrat since the War Between the States; conservative Quebec has been Liberal since 1917, when a Conservative Government imposed conscription.

Besides the natural confusions of party, common to most democracies, Canadians have an added cross to bear in their federal system. The British North America Act of 1867, principal document in the Canadian Constitution, assigns certain powers to the federal Government in Ottawa, certain others to the provincial Governments. Theoretically, the joint powers of federal and provincial Governments are all-inclusive. In practice, a large No Man's Land lies between them.

There are numerous fields, especially those related to social welfare, in which no government can act effectively because the provinces have the power but not the money, while Ottawa has the money but not the power.

Yet with all these anomalies, the Canadian democracy works pretty well. One reason is the continued appeal of public life to able men. Almost all the prominent figures in the present Canadian Parliament were successful in other careers before entering politics. Prime Minister St. Laurent was probably the leading lawyer in all Canada; Trade Minister C. D. Howe made a fortune as an engineer; "Mike" Pearson, now Minister of External Affairs, was our best career diplomat.

Another reason is Canada's growth as a nation. After all, it's only 83 years since this country was a scattering of separate colonies, thousands of miles apart, mutually distrustful, largely unaware of any common interest. Most of our difficulties between federal and provincial governments are rooted in these old divisions. As they die, and they are dying fast, Canada's political troubles will die with them.

The Five Canadas

By MORLEY CALLAGHAN

BRITISH-CANADIAN fills syringe for inoculation of calves at Minnie Lake, B. C.

CANADIANS ALL

RUSSIAN-CANADIAN and her baby are Doukhobors from Kootenay settlement.

FRENCH-CANADIAN fisherman is visibly proud of his four dark eyed women.

LOOKING at the Canadians from right to left, we begin with the maritime provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and the new Island province, Newfoundland. The English and the Scots have been in these provinces for a long time. They were joined by the United Empire Loyalists who left the United States at the time of the revolution. All these people were deeply dyed in the British wool, but they felt a strong racial and economic sympathy with the people of the New England States. Nor was this bond of sympathy upset by the arrival of the highland Catholic Scotch, and the Irish, for at least, as far as the Irish were concerned, a lot of Irish had arrived in Boston too. But the Maritimes from the beginning was the British stronghold, with its great port of Halifax, and now its great drydock at St. John, New Brunswick, and the people lived from the sea and grew potatoes and apples in their valleys and lived frugally in their frame houses and no one ever knew what wealth was contained in these city houses which were never painted brightly. Nor is

the Maritime given to making merry in the streets.

But when the maritime provinces were confederated with the other provinces into a country called Canada the Maritimer began to make his unique contribution to the moulding of the native temperament and character. He learns in his cradle now that the rest of Canada, and particularly Ontario, has got all the best of him, economically speaking, in the confederation deal. He looks south at the New England States and frowns, and across the water at England and frowns, and then westward and the frown deepens. But he has taken his own peculiar revenge. He has realized that he has men for export.

And so Maritimers bob up all over the country in the head offices of banks, in cabinet councils, in fact in every place where someone is trying to direct or control the country. And every Maritime mother must have learned by this time that a new-born son has as part of his birthright the first chance at the job of being president of some Canadian university.

But the French have been creeping into the province of New Brunswick, so that without even leaving the maritime provinces one can find himself suddenly among a people of another language and culture, the French Catholics from the great rich province of Quebec. They call it "the province" in Quebec, and it is truly home for these people, and it is a very rich province reaching north in Labrador and with settlements strung out along the St. Lawrence.

In the valleys and the hills, so they say, the eternal habitant dwells on his long narrow farms raising his large families, and he has his old citadel city of Quebec, and the great French city of Montreal, unlike any other city on the continent, where the two cultures, French and English, meet and work on each other. I said, "so they say," for the people of Quebec in their way of living are feeling the slow relentless pressure of the North American economic force as it seeps into the habitant home. The girls go off to work in the textile factories, and many families have relatives in the New England States. It is old France and new France, and yet it is also North American.

Every English-speaking citizen becomes aware, in school books and newspapers, of the powerful solidity and integration of the French Canadians which gives them a capacity for shaping the political character of the whole country. And many of the English-speakers resent this influence, and don't go to Quebec, and are too lazy to learn the French language, and are always at a disadvantage with their French compatriots who cheerfully speak both languages but love the Canadian who knows how to talk to them in their own tongue. These French Canadians are there waiting to give a certain color and charm and vivacity to the character of the whole nation, but the English-speakers have been given some strange compulsion to shy away from it.

The Canadian French are a northern people now whose temperament has been touched by the long winters, the snow, the mountains, the northland light and the memory of the forest silence. They lack the nervousness and the intellectual impulsiveness of the metropolitan French of old France, but they have a grandeur of character in their passionate acceptance of the country as their only homeland.

Going from Quebec into Ontario is like going back among the maritime people. The Maritimers wouldn't agree with this, of course, for they would be thinking of the rich fat farm lands of southern Ontario and the big industrial and financial centres like Toronto, and the vast mineral wealth of northern Ontario. But the people of Ontario are predominantly of British stock, strongly Protestant, with the Anglican church influence in all the high places, and with that influence yielding to a Methodist challenge, and the Catholics coming in quietly and making their own place in their own way.

The Ontario native is a fairly contented citizen with a peculiar ability to avoid seeing what he doesn't want to see. Toronto by this time is the most American of the big Canadian cities, yet most of the natives still think of it as the most British town on the continent. Not only in Toronto, but in those towns near the Detroit river, are big blocks of what are called with polite quaintness in Ontario, "New Canadians," but as yet in rich and settled southern Ontario these people of "other nationalities" haven't become articulate, or may not be quite sure they are Canadians.

It is only when you go north through the mining towns and across the great rock shield, through the lake-dotted forests, that these other Canadians begin to show themselves as a part of the Canadian landscape. In a valley clearing a Finnish woman stands at her log hut door waving to the train, and a Slovak girl at a whistle-stop restaurant stands in the night watching the flashing lights of the coach swinging by. In small settlements on the way into the prairie land are people from all the countries of Europe. In the great prairie towns like Winnipeg and Regina, or further north in bustling, booming oil country around Edmonton, the young girls, second-generation Canadians, are dark-haired and round-faced. They come out of the hotels, laughing and exuberant and confident, and they have lovely complexions from the winter mists and dry cold prairie air.

In the west under the incredible northern lights and in the long prairie twilight with its one western star, where these people of so many racial stocks have lived around the shining golden wheat bowl, they have blended into the basic British stock as they have done in no other part of Canada. They have their reward in a kind of easy-going acceptance of each other, and a common acceptance of the mother soil.

Over the Rockies in the soft, comforting climate of the British Columbian cities of Vancouver and Victoria it is like being back in the east again. It is true that in Vancouver bearded Sikhs from India are at home in the streets, and the harbor beckons to all the peoples of the Orient, and sailors come from strange ports. The Japs came for a while with their fishing fleets. But the people of the east, as yet, are not expected to come and stay. So the Canadians of Vancouver and Victoria are like easterners set

75 Years' Difference

Startling revelations from a Speech by W. Arthur Irwin, Editor of MacLean's Magazine of Toronto, June 14, 1949, in Buffalo.

Few of you, I would suppose, have ever heard of Sir John A. Macdonald. Sir John was the first Prime Minister of the Canadian confederation. . . . On April 9, 1867, he wrote privately to a friend in India this hitherto unpublished letter:

"A brilliant future would certainly await us were it not for those wretched Yankees who hunger and thirst for Naboth's field." (Naboth, you will remember, was the owner of a Biblical vineyard which his neighbor coveted and took.) "War will come some day between England and the United States and India can do us yeoman service by sending an army of Sikhs, Ghurkas, etc., etc., across the Pacific to San Francisco and holding that beautiful and unusual city and the surrounding California as security for Montreal and Canada."

* * *

Believe it or not, when it came to organizing a joint American-Canadian Expedition to throw the Japanese out of Kiska, during the last war, it was discovered that under your customs regulations the Canadian troops couldn't get into Alaska without paying duty not only on their personal effects but on their weapons.

Such a situation demanded radical treatment and your then Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, found it.

After noting that the Canadian forces were the first foreign troops since Lafayette "to stand beside our own armed forces in expelling the enemy from American soil," he calmly designated the entire Canadian contingent "distinguished foreign visitors," which meant that no one could collect duty from them.

International Firehouse

The only fire department in the world that services two countries is shared by St. Stephens, New Brunswick, and Calais, Maine. St. Stephens supplies the water for both villages, Calais the gas. In parades, veterans of the Canadian and US armed forces always march together, carrying both Canadian and US flags. When in Canada, the Canadian flag is carried in the van. When the parade crosses into Maine, it drops back and the US flag goes forward.

The Five Canadas *continued*

down in a softer milder climate. The British keep coming and going. In the farthest outpost of Empire retiring British officials seem to have heard of the climate of Victoria and they come there to end their days in peace.

In this wide, strange, astonishing country it took some time for the Canadian himself to appear with his peculiar character. A retiring Governor-General, asked to sum up his impressions for some newspapermen, coughed and pondered and looked profound and blurted out, "I shall remember it as a country of tremendous distances." The distances indeed are there, but paradoxically enough as far as the people are concerned it is a small country.

The great population centres strung out from coast to coast, Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Regina, Calgary, Vancouver are in one narrow belt north of the United States border. This fact has offered a unique advantage to the English-speaking people especially. A university man, a newspaper man, a government official can leap across tremendous distances to another city and be among a group of people he knows. In no other country would he have this advantage. It helps him to feel he has the country in his hand or in his pocket. He can even feel that the country is one big cozy club.

I heard a story the other day of an engineer in the frozen northland with a surveying party. For three days he had been left alone, and then one morning he saw a figure crossing the frozen lake and he waited, wondering who it was. When the figure came close he shouted out his delight. The lonely furclad stranger had played football with him at college. He hadn't seen him for ten years. It would happen in other countries but it happens more often in the spaces of Canada.

But the French Canadian intellectual doesn't have to get around to mould public opinion and shape the character of the Canadian. His people are so solidly established in their own province, and the rest of the country is so profoundly aware of them in a political sense, they are always shaping the national character by reminding the editors, the educators and the politicians that Canada is a country of powerful minorities and can only be governed in a spirit of compromise.

This lesson in compromise, learned so thoroughly in the school books and in the public forums and in Parliament, has got into the Canadian blood and it is what makes the Canadian recognizably different from a citizen of the United States. For many decades he hasn't been quite sure what he is, or what he stands for and has appeared shyly diffident when encountering flamboyant nationals from other countries on the highroads of the world. Until recently he has avoided all national symbols; he pretended he wanted to be anonymous.

Living as he does in a country of extreme cold and extreme heat, of incredible mountains and the widest plains, he might be expected to have a character as operatic at least as his country. Instead he has grown up thinking of himself as lynch-pin between the United States and Britain, as Mr. Churchill said. Yet in the great wars he has suddenly seen himself in another light; a roisterous, violent fellow. It has awakened in him an old memory. At home when the gaudier characters from other nations were around he wouldn't have thought of asserting himself as a Canadian. But in the back-rooms with his fellows he was always the man who was boisterous and amiable, a lover of rye whiskey, being assertively himself among the boys.

In these private back-rooms Canadians discovered each other and recognized themselves. It took a second great war to give them the necessary blow on the head. Now in the land there is a strange new passion among Canadians to declare themselves as Canadian. It is sometimes overdone, of course, and sometimes a little blind, but natural and inevitable among men who have suddenly realized the wealth of their country and its power in the world.

Eventually you must find your own answers to the most important questions of our time

What will be the fate of the United Nations organization? Must we, as some suggest, abandon the framework of the United Nations in our efforts to end the cold war? How can East-West relations be improved?

If the daily press and weekly news reports leave you with a feeling of bewilderment to judge for yourself the issues which will determine your tomorrows, then turn to the more considered pace of books. Dependable, authoritative, entertaining books, written by men with on-the-scene information who can help you translate frontpage headlines into human, understandable experiences.

Your United Nations WORLD Library

Each book outstandingly acclaimed by leading reviewers. Read what others say about them—then select one or all for your own enjoyment and enlightenment.

Leo Lania's
THE NINE LIVES OF EUROPE

"A valuable and heartening book. Leo Lania's tempered optimism stands as a useful corrective to the premature pessimists of our time." (*Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.*) "The most acute of the many studies made by American reporters since World War II . . . easy-to-read, impressionistic and disturbing . . . thoughtful and provocative." (*Edgar Ansel Mowrer*) "The clearest available analysis of problems every American should understand." (*James P. Warburg*) "Far superior both as reporting and interpretation." (*Dorothy Thompson*) $3.50

Derso & Kelen's
UNITED NATIONS SKETCHBOOK

A Cartoon History of the United Nations

"Sprightly, impudent and much more revealing than some of the windy press and radio pap that bores the world and causes it to lose faith in the UN. It is high time the work of Derso and Kelen, for their tenacious coverage of a world story since 1922, be recognized by a distinguished award in journalism." (*New York Herald Tribune*) "These Hungarian caricaturists are the Gilbert and Sullivans of internationaldom . . . There is as much diplomatic savvy in one blithe stroke of the Derso-Kelen technique as in a long chapter of the average ambassador's memoirs." (*Christian Science Monitor*)

$2.85, special limited artists' edition $10.00

Benjamin A. Javits'
PEACE BY INVESTMENT

"Mr. Javits—attorney, businessman and author—has done a masterful job of making his bold plan for peace seem highly practical. He has confined his study of the problem to hard economic facts, and has made convincing argument as to why a philosophy which has worked economic wonders in the United States would work equal wonders in the world." (*New York Times Book Review*) "Bound to stimulate contemporary thought on American policies congenial to United States world leadership." (*New York Herald Tribune*) $3.50

EVERYMAN'S UNITED NATIONS

Prepared by the UN Department of Public Information

With an Introduction by TRYGVE LIE

"This useful reference book is designed to explain the machinery of the organization and to show how it has been and is being used by the fifty-eight member Governments. As Trygve Lie points out in his introduction, the principles of the UN Charter will be fulfilled only if the peoples of these member states become familiar with this machinery and the purpose it is meant to serve . . . In their handling of the more explosive issues, the international servants who have compiled the book have shown virtuoso skill in reducing each conflict to its barest essentials and telling it without a trace of partisanship." (*New York Times Book Review*) Paper bound $1.00

THESE BOOKS ARE AVAILABLE AT YOUR BOOKSTORE

Or, if more convenient, use this coupon to see them on approval

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
153 East 24th Street, New York 10, N. Y.

Please send me the following book for 10 days' FREE EXAMINATION on approval. At the end of 10 days I agree to remit the price of the books, plus a few cents postage, or return the book(s) postpaid. (*We pay postage on orders accompanied by remittance: same return privilege.*)

- ☐ Leo Lania's NINE LIVES OF EUROPE ($3.50)
- ☐ Derso & Kelen's UN SKETCHBOOK ($2.85)
- ☐ Special Artists' Edition, $10.00
- ☐ Javits' PEACE BY INVESTMENT ($3.50)
- ☐ EVERYMAN'S UNITED NATIONS ($1.00)

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY.....ZONE.....STATE.....

COMPANY.....UNW650

This Month's Books-of-the-World

By ATTICUS

The High Cost of Writing

THE luckiest writer in England, France, or Italy today is the one whose work—novel, non-fiction, poetry or play—has sufficient popularity to merit its export to the dollar market. Until that time, even the Marshall Plan probably cannot assure him the abundant life. For though Europeans are great readers, they still have too little to spend on the luxury of books in this difficult postwar period.

British Poets Are Poor

Lest penury cause decay of the literary arts, in England there has been a movement afoot for state support of modern poetry, probably in the form of subsidies to publishers. But strong voices have been raised against the plan. Those who oppose it insist that the money would be better spent in stimulating sales abroad. If their idea is carried out, English lyrics may enjoy as important distribution as English cars abroad.

British exports of books already total a third of book sales, grossing £10,000,000 a year, with the index figure still going up.

Sure to make the trip are the winners of the various literary awards. The James Tait Black Memorial Prize for the best novel of the year went to Emma Smith for her first novel, "The Far Cry." Nigel Kneales's volume of short stories "Tomato Cain" won the Somerset Maugham Award. He and Miss Smith are the same age—twenty-six. The James Tait Memorial Prize for the best biography of 1949 went to John Connell for his book on "W. E. Henley"; and the 1950 Atlantic Award in Literature has been given to Clifford Dyment, poet, novelist and critic, whose volume of poems 1935-1948 recently appeared.

What They Live on in France

In France the writer's financial preoccupation is expressed in a whole series of little volumes published in the *Editions des Deux Rives,* entitled "What Did They Live On?" Each is an account of the intimate financial struggles of an author who achieved fame — Voltaire, Balzac, Verlaine, Nerval, Tolstoi. Whether these will furnish a clue to the present-day writer on how to balance his budget until the call comes from New York or Hollywood, remains to be seen.

The French home book mart is fluttery and nervous, a revealing barometer of social conditions. Publishers complain that the cultured reading public of prewar days has disappeared. They say the people who leaf through the bookstore offerings today are less sure of taste and very loth to part with their francs. To tempt them, the editors try bold gambles—and sometimes they win, as when Grasset brought out Marcel Jouhandeau's "The Importer." Former books by this author had reached comfortable oblivion. But this one quickly joined the best-seller list, alongside Dominique Ponchardier's *Les Pavés de l'Enfer* (The Paving Stones of Hell) and Jules Romain's *Salsette Découvre l'Amérique* (Salsette Discovers America).

When God Becomes an American

The new French non-fiction so often reveals the across-the-seas slant, as Marc Chadourne's *Quand Dieu se Fit Américain,* the story of Joseph Smith, founder of the Mormon sect. Americans are fairly sure to be interested in this Frenchman's view of the man who was a treasure-hunter, bank director, builder of cities, polygamist by religious faith, candidate for the Presidency, and finally a martyr. For other reasons, French scientific books will also be, as always, among the exports.

Holy Year in Italy

In Italy, the literary "export" market is pleasantly affected in 1950 by the large number of pilgrims from dollar areas who are flocking to Rome for the Holy Year. New book offerings show an undisguised desire to cater to the visitors.

High on the fiction list is *Lo Strano Settembre 1950* (The Strange Sep-

tember of 1950) by Donato Martucci and Ugoccione Ranieri, certainly good and lively reading for the pilgrim who combines a sense of devotion with a love of action, mystery and fantasy. The plot centers around an old Slav who is arrested in St. Peter's for raising a clenched fist. An American reporter aids the baffled police by identifying the culprit as Stalin, come to Rome to be converted.

That news touches off a series of situations in which the governments of Italy and the Soviet Union, and the Italian Communist Party are inextricably involved.

The non-fiction field includes *Liberta Ideale E Liberta Storica* (Ideal and Historical Freedom) by Consalvo Ceci, with a preface by Benedetto Croce; and *Fatica di Essere Uomini* (The Fatigue of Being Men) by Fauso Montanari. The latter is by an author well known for his meditations on time and eternity, the individual and society.

German Window-Shoppers

In Germany book buying is mostly window shopping. Recently small groups gathered outside shops making a bold display of Norman Mailer's "The Naked and the Dead," with its somber red and black jacket. The price kept them on the outside. Eighteen marks — that's six dollars: two days' pay for a skilled worker, the price of eight pounds of butter. The one good market is for very cheap editions. In these, Franz Werfel's *Lied der Bernadette* is doing well.

If any book in Germany can be called a best seller, it is Katharina von Dombrowski's *Land der Frauen* (Women's Country), an historical romance of Paraguay's modern dictator Francisco Solano Lopez and his half-French, half-Irish mistress, Madame Lynch. Currently, it is being read by every German woman who can lay her hands on it.

First Aid for Voyagers

THIS is the season when by all routes and in all directions the US is shipping abroad its most important export: the happy tourist stuffed with greenbacks. The product is varied, ranging from skinny little schoolmarms to padded papas who need a rest from their middle-aged wives. Of course the wife often goes along, but a smart man with a good guidebook can usually manage a little fun while she is investigating the cathedrals and tombs.

The Atlantic Trail

Before crossing the Atlantic this summer, thousands are thumbing through printed pages for advice on where to go, what to wear and carry along, and what the possible cost will be. A favorite volume is FIELDING'S 1950 TRAVEL GUIDE TO EUROPE (Sloane, $4.00), which foresees every contingency, from passports, pants and paraphernalia to smuggling cigarettes and tourist loot across national boundary lines. The author disclaims interest in cathedrals and tombs, but tells some very practical things about ships and planes, hotels, trains and taxis. He explains buying beer by the liter and killing time in a sidewalk cafe; how to tip, telephone, or taste the nightlife while abroad. He also advises on what not to taste in what countries, lest it give need for the paregoric and other medicaments he advises taking along.

When in Rome

Not only are the Romans trying to do as Americans do this summer, the Americans are schooling themselves in all things pertaining to Rome and Italy. The bookshops have many offerings to assist them. Among the most beautiful is *Italy*, a new volume of *The World in Color Series* edited by Dore Ogrizek (Whittlesey, $6.00). Early volumes are *France, Great Britain, Switzerland, Belgium* and *Luxembourg*.

Italy is at once a guide book and a treasure trove with hundreds of full-color illustrations, old prints and line drawings. Its text has caught the freshness of first impressions of Rome and the Vatican, the Italian cities and the provinces, the great Italian masterpieces. He wanders through villages which "squeeze their bright pink-stuccoed houses against the church-tower." Someday, with such a book as a guide, he forgets to be a tourist, lets himself be won over by the *dolce farniente*.

The Land of Trygve Lie

After his trip to Moscow, Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, will vacation sometime this summer in Norway, his homeland. And so will many Americans who have come to love the summers in Scandinavia. For them, Harlan Major's *Norwegian Holiday* (Funk & Wagnalls $3.50) is the thing to stuff in the baggage. It's an easily downed cocktail of pleasant, folksy talk about the descendants of the Norsemen, with plans for invading that northern fairyland of mountains and glaciers, deep fjords and lakes, by train, or auto, on bicycle or on foot, and for having fun with skis or fishing tackle, or just plain loafing.

Recommended Books for Travelers

BERMUDA HOLIDAY
By Mary Johnson Tweedy. Crown, $2.50.
A handy guide to clothes, sports, hotels and boarding houses, and to the remarkable history of the semi-tropical isle.

MEXICO: A LAND OF VOLCANOES
By J. H. Schlarman Bruce, $5.00.
From Cortes to Aleman, this history of Mexico recounts the life and exploits of a people, as dramatic as it is well-balanced and mature.

FOOTLOOSE IN CANADA
By Horace Sutton. Rinehart, $4.00.
Wit and humor, with an easy sprinkling of history, and a large dash of practicality. The author is travel editor of the *Saturday Review of Literature*. See also author's *Footloose in Italy*.

SO YOU'RE GOING TO ITALY
Holy Year Edition. By Clara E. Laughlin. Houghton, $4.00.
Latest of the "So You're Going!" series, by the woman whose guide books have become an American institution.

YOUR TRIP ABROAD
By Richard Joseph. Doubleday, $2.95.
Lively but detailed advice on every sort of pleasure jaunt, in the Old World and the New, including the West Indies, Mexico, and Latin-America.

INVITATION TO ENGLAND
By Helen Dean Fish. Washburn, $2.50.
A happy little book, in philosophical, sometimes humorous, always practical vein, sure to stretch and enrich the vacation time.

An Editorial

Lake Success Isn't Seoul

By LOUIS DOLIVET

HAD THERE been no United Nations organization, the criminal aggression by North Korean authorities against the Republic of South Korea would have resulted in World War III.

Without the UN, Eastern and Western troops would have faced each other on Korean soil within a matter of days. The transformation of the Korean conflict into a world struggle would have become unavoidable.

Thanks to the existence of the United Nations and the swift action of the Security Council, which acted with a speed unprecedented in diplomatic history, the Korean conflict became a matter of international concern.

Thus, any government which might have wanted to help the North Koreans was faced with the fact that it would have to fight all the United Nations. This, of course, was a powerful deterrent to intervention in favor of the North Koreans.

On the other hand, all help given to the South Korean Republic by various other countries was part of a UN action intended to uphold the principles of the Charter.

The aggression of the North Korean authorities against the Republic of Korea gives the United Nations a unique opportunity to make it clear to any aggressor, once and for all, that the resources of the whole world will be used against the law-breaker.

The hundreds of millions of people everywhere in the world who believe in the United Nations as the supreme instrument for guaranteeing the independence of all nations and the peace of the world, will find great encouragement in the swift action taken by the UN to put down this criminal aggression. Within a matter of hours after the attack against South Korea started, the Security Council had its first meeting on a Sunday afternoon and adopted the strongest resolution so far unanimously approved in the history of the UN.

The Security Council stated unequivocally in its first resolution that the Republic of Korea is a lawfully established government chosen by the people in free elections, which elections were observed by a United Nations Commission.

Without any ambiguity whatsoever, the Security Council resolution establishes the fact that the armed attack upon the Republic of Korea constitutes a breach of the peace. In accordance with the Charter, the Council asked for the immediate cessation of hostilities and requested the invading forces to withdraw to their previously held positions.

Finally, the Security Council called upon all members of the UN to refrain from giving any assistance to the North Korean authorities and to render the UN every possible assistance in the execution of the Security Council resolution.

The outcome of the Korean war does not leave any doubt. Whatever advances the North Koreans may have made into the territory of the southern Republic, the UN will never recognize these conquests and will use the resources of its members to reestablish the situation which previously existed.

While the situation is very grave at this writing, there is nevertheless some good which has already come out of it, and that is, that the authority of the UN has been greatly strengthened. In the hours following the aggression, the whole world was waiting anxiously for the resolution of the Security Council. For such is already the moral authority of the UN that the majority of the peoples, confronted with contradictory statements about who is guilty, look to Lake Success for guidance.

Thus the majority of public opinion of the world, with the exception of the communists and communist followers, was instantaneously united in the condemnation of the unprovoked aggression by North Korea against South Korea, and supported the action of their respective governments in assisting the victim of the aggression.

The lesson to be drawn from the Korean war—which we confidently predict will not, because of the UN, result in World War III—is that the UN must be strengthened at once, and UN armed forces provided for under Article 43 of the Charter must be created without delay.

Furthermore, it is indispensable that UN commissions such as the one in Korea, which fortunately was on the spot at the moment of the outbreak of the war, be continued in their functions. The Balkan Commission of the UN, which has done such valuable work, should be continued by the next General Assembly, in the light of Korean events, and new commissions should be dispatched to all areas where the peace is endangered.

You are invited

TO USE CANADA'S

FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE

Canada maintains a Trade Commissioner Service with offices in 38 countries throughout the world. Its purpose is to provide practical facilities for the development of healthy two-way trade — imports as well as exports. Businessmen everywhere who desire to trade with Canada are invited to consult the nearest Canadian Trade Representative—see list below.

CANADA MAINTAINS TRADE OFFICES IN THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES:

ARGENTINA, Buenos Aires
AUSTRALIA, Sydney, Melbourne
BELGIAN CONGO, Leopoldville
BELGIUM, Brussels
BRAZIL, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo
CHILE, Santiago
CHINA, Shanghai
COLOMBIA, Bogota
CUBA, Havana
EGYPT, Cairo
FRANCE, Paris
GERMANY, Frankfurt am Main
GREECE, Athens
GUATEMALA, Guatemala City
HONG KONG, Hong Kong
INDIA, New Delhi, Bombay
IRELAND, Dublin
ITALY, Rome
JAMAICA, Kingston
JAPAN, Tokyo
MEXICO, Mexico City
NETHERLANDS, The Hague
NEW ZEALAND, Wellington
NORWAY, Oslo
PAKISTAN, Karachi
PERU, Lima
PHILIPPINES, Manila
PORTUGAL, Lisbon
SINGAPORE, Singapore
SOUTH AFRICA, Johannesburg, Cape Town
SPAIN, Madrid
SWEDEN, Stockholm
SWITZERLAND, Berne
TRINIDAD, Port-of-Spain
TURKEY, Istanbul
UNITED KINGDOM, London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast
UNITED STATES, Washington, New York, Boston, Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco
VENEZUELA, Caracas

FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE

Department of Trade & Commerce

OTTAWA, CANADA

MORE *Food* FOR YOU

The Standard of Excellence

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD... IN INDUSTRY AND HOME

Did you know that...

250,562 people, including farmers, housewives, storeclerks, and G-E factory
Gen

Nitrate fertilization gives soil the strength it needs for abundant, long productivity. By mining nitrates with speed and low cost, this G-E powered shovel contributes to the growth of food. General Electric refrigeration too . . . adds to the world's supply by preserving food and protecting it from spoilage. From nitrate mine to your kitchen, wherever electricity is used, you can depend on General Electric. A-50-7

U 2AT 9K 1608 1-51R
CHICAGO UNDERGRADUATE DIVISION
NAVY PIER
CHICAGO 11 ILL

GENERAL ELECTRIC

U. S. A.